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Sketches
of
The Moon and Barclay Families
Including the
Harris, Moorman, Johnson, Appling
Families

Compiled by
ANNA MARY MOON

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FOREWORD

While these records concerning the Moon, Barclay, Harris, Moorman, Johnson, and Appling families are by no means complete, still it must be remembered that genealogy is a cumulative subject. One can never gather at first all the material needed, and it is only by giving out information possessed that the interest of others is aroused and they come forward to furnish the data so much desired, but which they have not troubled themselves to bring to light before. It is with this in view that I offer to the family and to those of the public who may be interested, the result of many years' research.

As it was my primary purpose in writing the "Sketches of the Shelby, McDowell, Deaderick, Anderson Families" to preserve for my brother's children, Mildred Carrington, Adeline Deaderick, and William Deaderick Moon, Jr., in a more easily accessible form, the history of their father's family on the maternal side, so it is with these records of their father's family on the paternal side.

The compiler wishes to acknowledge the kindness of those who have assisted her in the preparation of these sketches. Many have been most generous in aiding through their suggestions, advice, and the supplying of data. Following is a partial list of those whom I wish to thank:

Mrs. David W. Hancock of Scottsville, Virginia; Mrs. Hal W. Greer of Beaumont, Texas; Mrs. George W. Person of Memphis, Tennessee; Miss Barclay Hancock of Scottsville, Virginia, who furnished the data for the Moon Ghost; Mrs. Moylin Moon Sams of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. A. Knorr of Cincinnati, Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Hubert F. Barclay of London, England; Mrs. Penelope J. Allen of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Miss Julia Powell of Chattanooga; Mrs. J. M. Chauncey of Chattanooga; Mrs. Wertie Appling Nall of Birmingham, Alabama; Miss Augusta Bradford of the Chattanooga Public Library; Mr. John Franklin Darneille of Springfield, Illinois; Mrs. Littlebeary T. Deyerle of Charlottesville, Virginia.

ANNA MARY MOON.

Chattanooga, Tennessee
November, 1938.

MOON

(Mohun)

Mohun (Devonshire, Somersetshire, Warwickshire, and Wiltshire, *temp.* William the Conqueror.) Gules a maunch ermine the hand proper holding a fleur-de-lis argent. (Burke's General Armory, 1844.)

The de Moions, as the name was in those early days, derived their surname from the village of Mayon near St. Lo in Normandy, "where they had considerable possessions." They gave their name to Hammoun in Dorsetshire, to Otterney Mohun and to Tor Mohun in Devonshire, and to Grange Mohun in the county of Kildare. There have been several suggestions as to origin of the name *Moon*. One is that it was taken from *le Moine*, meaning "the monk." However, just as the name *Bohun* was corrupted into *Boone*, so was the name *Mohun* corrupted in *Moon*.

There were many ways of spelling the name: Moion, Moiun, Moyon, Moyun, de Mahan, Mahan, Mahun, Mohon, Mohun, Mayon, Moyne, Munn, Moun, Mooun, Mhoone, Mhoon, Moune, Moun, Munn, Mun, Munne, Moone, Moonne, Moon.

The name of Moon in Dutch is Moen; Flemish, Moine; and Welsh, Mwyn.

In the year 1066 there accompanied William the Conqueror, in the expedition from Normandy to England, one William de Mohun, who was the progenitor of the Moon family in America. (Early's Campbell Chronicles, p. 96.) William de Mohun stood high in the favor of the Conqueror and fought in his cause on the fields of Senlac at the Battle of Hastings, where he triumphed over Harold who was slain. There were many great lords in William's retinue. William de Mohun has been spoken of as "the noblest man in the Norman army."

Soon after the Norman invasion, the estates of the Honour, or Barony of Dunster were given by the Conqueror, now crowned King of England, to William de Mohun. The Barony is, therefore, "of purely Norman origin." It was held for nearly three centuries and a half by the De Mohuns. After that the family held half the estates. William de Mohun was called Earl of Somerset. During the reign of William the Conqueror, he was one of the largest landowners in the West of England. At the time of the survey of A. D. 1085 he held at least sixty-eight manors, forty-five of which were situated in Somersetshire, eleven in Dorsetshire, one in Devonshire, and one in Wiltshire. He also held in his own rights some twenty-one other manors.

The Barony of Dunster, whose history begins with Doomesday, was situated in four counties—Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, and Devon. Most of the estates were in Somerset within a few miles of each other. According to the custom of the times William de Mohun had to provide the King with a military contingent. He apportioned most of his land to men who served him in war and who would hold to him on certain customary conditions. Much interest concerning the lands of William de Mohun may be gleaned from Doomesday Book.

The Castle of Dunster is "of high antiquity." William de Mohun's

many manors were combined into an Honour and Dunster became the *caput honoris*, and the chief seat of a line of very powerful barons. It was one of about eighty *Honours* in England, and was one of the most important fortresses of the kingdom. It stands on the eastern hill of a considerable ridge and is cut off from it by a natural depression which is known as a "Tor." To this day it is always called "The Tor."

The following description of the Tor and the Castle is from "Dunster and Its Lords," by H. C. M. Lyte:

This Tor covers about ten acres of ground and is about two hundred feet high, with a tabletop about a quarter of an acre in area. It stands on the northern edge of a deep and broad valley, which contains the park, and on the east expands into a tract of meadow about a mile in breadth, skirting the sea from Minehead to below Carhampton. The park is traversed by a considerable stream, the Avil, one head of which springs from Croydon Hill, and the others from the lower slopes of Dunkey Beacon. The house view, one of exceeding richness, is limited on the south and west by the Brendon Hills and the high ground rising towards Xmoor, to the east it includes the vale of Cleeve and Williton bounded by the Quantocks. Bridgewater Bay to the Headland of Brean Down and Worle, and commands the Welsh on opposite coast from Pengerth Point to Aberaven and Swansea

On the north and west sides of the Castle hill, under the immediate protection of the old fortress, is the town of Dunster, a cluster of old-fashioned houses, with many timber fronts, in the midst of which is the parish church, once connected with the Priory founded by one of the early Norman lords. The castle is composed of two parts, due to the natural disposition of the ground. The building and inhabited parts of the castle were in the lower ward, especially the eastern part upon the enciente or curtain wall, and on the site of the present house. The wall was strengthened and flanked by half round towers, of which the lower parts of several remain incorporated into the later building. Fragments of the old walls within the house are known by their great thickness. One of the walls has the core of the natural red sandstone rock enclosed in masonry, but traceable by an occasional exudation of dampness. The gateway of the ward remains between two of the flanking towers. It is nine feet broad with plain chamfered jambs and a low stiff drop arch. There was no portcullis, and probably no drawbridge, the only defense being a massive door made by bars of oak, four inches and a half wide, four inches thick, and four and a half inches apart, forming a grating planked vertically outside with inch and a half oak boards. Upon each oak bar is laid a bar of iron and the whole fabric is spiked together with iron fastenings having diamond-shaped heads. The door is of later date than the gateway The gateway belongs to the time of Henry III, or Edward I. In the last century [18th] the gates were closed, and behind them was built a wall backed with earth. The gateway has been lately reopened and restored as far as possible to its original condition. A flight of stairs now gives access through it to the lower ward. The approach to the castle from the town was very steep and to enter the old gateway the road made a sharp turn. Just below the gateway, and spanning the road, has been built a gate house which projects from the curtain, and partly incorporates the western flanking tower of the old gate way. This structure still remains in good condition, and though evidently intended more for ornament than defence it gives more of a mediaeval character to the whole castle.

William de Mohun's wife was Adelisa. Soon after the Doomesday Survey, between 1086 and 1100, William granted, with his wife's consent, the "avowson" of the Church of St. George of "Dunnesters" and other valuable property to the monks of St. Peters at Bath. He gave his body to the monks of Bath Abbey. The priory Church "stood in the very Shadow" of the Castle, but none of William's direct de-

scendants seems to have cared to be buried there. William de Mohun and his wife had at least three sons, William, Geoffry, and Robert.

The compiler has been unable to prove from which line of the Mohuns of Dunster the Moons of Albemarle County, Virginia, descended.

It is said that the sons of Lord Mohun from whom the Moons of Albemarle County, Virginia, descended, settled near Jamestown when that town was first founded. During the Starving Time (1609-1610), when that section was deserted as unhealthy, Jamestown was nearly depopulated. On the seventh of June the remnant of the population deserted it. The Mohuns or Moons, as some members of the family then spelled their name, with others migrated to what were later different counties of Virginia, some settling in Albemarle, Fluvanna, and many as far up as Amherst, Wallen, and Amelia. (From a letter to Mrs. L. T. Deyerle from Miss Mildred Perkins. Information obtained from Historical Society Record, date of which not given.)

WILLIAM MOON I

The branch of the Moons of Virginia which we shall consider is that descended from William Moon, to whom King George III granted land in what is now Albemarle County. This was the original Moon grant of which Stony Point was a part. The parchment on which this grant was written, bearing King George's signature and royal seal, has been lost.

William Moon married _____ and had issue two sons of whom we know—Jacob and William II. After the formation of Albemarle County, we find them near Scottsville.

Scottsville, in the southern part of the county, was the first county seat of Albemarle County. It commands a view of James River for several miles, and of the adjacent lowlands. James River at this point forms a perfect horseshoe where the three counties, Fluvanna, Buckingham, and Albemarle adjoin. At this time the river was a thoroughfare for the hostile Indians and for undesirable as well as desirable settlers. There was much shipping in flat-bottom boats done at Scottsville during the Civil War. Because of the amount of trading by the farmers of the county it became the most important settlement in Albemarle. Originally it was called Scott's Ferry. Its location was most promising to pioneers. Just west of Scottsville, on the estate originally known as *Belle Grove*, now known as Valmont, a courthouse, stocks, prisons, and pillory were erected. The courthouse, says one historian, "was to be an exact copy of the Goochland Courthouse, thirty-six feet long and twenty feet wide from outside to outside."

JACOB MOON LINE

Jacob, son of William Moon I, married Mildred, daughter of Bishop Cobb (T. U. Taylor). They had issue: William, Littleberry, and probably Jacob, Archelaus, Patsy, and Pleasant. Little or nothing is known of the last four named.

The will of Mildred (Cobb) Moon, dated May 27, 1811, left her granddaughter, Mildred Moon, her negro Leak, "to her and her heirs forever." Her son, William, was appointed executor. The will was recorded in Albemarle County, December 2, 1811, and proved in 1812. (Will Book 5, p. 184.) The Cobb or Cobbs family, as it was originally, is one of the oldest family names known to English history.

On November 13, 1750, as shown by Deed Book I, p. 229, Records of Albemarle County, the original Jacob Moon of Albemarle County, son of William I, purchased from Thomas Kirkpatrick four hundred acres in South Garden among the mountains along the branches of the Hardware River, and in the gorge of its south fork. He also entered a small tract of land in the same vicinity. In 1779 he sold two hundred and eighty acres of land in Albemarle County on Little Totier Creek. On October 25, 1784, he sold the land in South Garden to George Divers (Deed Book 9, p. 53). This book also shows that Jacob Moon, Sr., was a citizen of Bedford County on that date.

On June 3, 1796, Jacob and Mildred (Cobb) Moon deeded "For and in consideration of the natural love and affection which they bear for their said son, William Moon, as well as for the further consideration of five shillings current money in hand paid the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge have given and granted these presents do give and grant unto the said William Moon his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns forever one tract of land lying in the county of Albemarle on the waters of Totier Creek containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less." (Deed Book 12, p. 108).

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography (Vol. 18, p. 258) shows that a Jacob Moon's name appears in a petition under Virginia legislative papers of Albemarle, Amherst, and Buckingham Counties on November 9, 1776, as one of the Dissenters from the Church of England "for the sake of good order."

WILLIAM MOON

William, son of Jacob and Mildred (Cobb) Moon, was born November 26, 1770. (William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 17, No. 1, p. 67.) His grandfather, William I, left all his landed property to him when he became incensed at the abolishment of the entail law in Virginia. The will, however, was not enforced. (Sallie T. E. Moon Notes).

At one time William owned "Belle Grove," now Valmont, a large plantation near Scottsville, on which the old courthouse stood. In 1745 "Belle Grove" was owned by Daniel Scott and in 1829 William Moon sold Valmont to Peyton Harrison, son of Randolph Harrison. (Antebellum Albemarle by Mary Rawlings.) In 1819 William was appointed a magistrate of the County. He married, November 3, 1793, Charlotte, daughter of Capt. John and Elizabeth (Harris) Digges of Nelson County, Virginia. She was born November 18, 1773, and died January 14, 1829. Issue: John Digges, Elizabeth H., Robert S., Mildred Cobb, Edward Harris, Jacob Nelson, William F., Isaac Webster, and Albert G. T. U. Taylor gives William and Charlotte (Digges) Moon a son Richard, who lived for a while in Blodsoe County, Ten-

nessee, then returned to Albemarle County and added "T" to his name and was known as "Tennessee" Dick.

William and Charlotte (Digges) Moon lived at Stony Point, which was named for the Battle of Stony Point. Mary Rawlings, in her book, *The Albemarle of Other Days*, writes:

A beautiful Colonial dwelling near Scottsville, in the late years destroyed by fire, was Stony Point, the original home of the Moon family. It was noted for its elaborately carved mantels, which reached to the ceiling in the library and reception room, and for its spacious ball-room on the second floor.

It has been thought by some that the William Moon who married Charlotte Digges was the son of the original William. This is incorrect. The family records of John Barclay Moon once Commonwealth's Attorney for Albemarle, who had access to his grandfather's papers, proved that William Moon, who married Charlotte Digges, was a son of the original Jacob Moon. (T. U. Taylor.) William Moon died September 26, 1840, and with his wife, is buried in the graveyard near the site of the house. The stones which marked their graves are no longer standing.

JOHN DIGGES MOON

John Digges, oldest child of William and Charlotte (Digges) Moon, was born September 13, 1794 (tombstone), at Stony Point. John Digges Moon was called Senior to distinguish him from a cousin of the same name. According to the records at the War Department at Washington, John D. Moon served for a short time in the War of 1812 as a private in Captain John Field's Company, 8th Regiment (Wall's) Virginia Militia. In 1835, he became magistrate of Albemarle County. He married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Sarah Coleman (Turner) Barclay, at Viewmont, the home of her stepfather, Capt. John Harris, a few days before she was sixteen. The couple made their home at Mount Ayr, in Albemarle County, which John D. Moon purchased from the Gilmers at the request of Governor George Gilmer in 1838. (Records of Albemarle County, Deed Book 30, p. 199.) The land was known as the mountain tract and contained 1417 acres. Gov. Gilmer is buried there. Mount Ayr was on the Hardware River, six miles from Scottsville, and fifteen miles south of Charlottesville. It was built about the time of the Revolution, but is not standing at present. On each side of the house were planted locust trees to represent an army of soldiers facing each other. The beautiful backyard ended in a bluff which went down to the Hardware River. Numerous family portraits hung on the walls at Mount Ayr. Among them were the portraits of John D. Moon and wife and his daughter, Lucy Reid. Three of these portraits, well preserved, are in the possession of Mrs. Hunter F. Lewis of Richmond. Since no member of the family has the other two portraits it is thought they were stolen from Mount Ayr. The family graveyard is on the estate but about two miles to the right of the house when facing the front. John Digges kept books with each of his five sons and charged their education to them, though they didn't have to pay. To each son he

gave the choice of slaves or a higher education. John Digges Moon was an Episcopalian, but in later life became a Baptist. He died at Mount Ayr November 26, 1862, and is buried there. His grave and that of his wife's are marked by simple stones about 36 inches in height. Issue: Robert Barclay, John Schuyler, Lucy Reid, Sallie T. E., William Franklin, Anna Moylin, James Nelson, Mary Barclay, and Jacob Luther.

ROBERT BARCLAY MOON

Robert Barclay, son of John Digges and Mary Elizabeth (Barclay) Moon, was born about 1819. In 1846 he was appointed magistrate of Albemarle County. He was a graduate in Civil Engineering from the University of Virginia, and served as County Surveyor of Albemarle. He was actively identified with nearly every movement which was for the benefit of the country and his neighborhood. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He married Mary Barclay, daughter of Nathaniel and Susan (Wood) Massie of Virginia, near Waynesboro, and lived at Brookley, seven miles from Scottsville. He died sometime before August 14, 1891, and is buried at Mount Ayr. His wife died January 31, 1911. His will, dated January 16, 1877, was proved January 4, 1892. (Records of Albemarle County, Will Book 30, p. 67.) Issue: Charles Harden; Hetty or Esther, who died in infancy; and John Barclay.

JOHN BARCLAY, son of Robert and Mary Barclay (Massie) Moon, was born July 20, 1849. He entered Washington and Lee College in Lexington, and was a student there until 1868. In 1871 he began the study of law in Scottsville in the office of his uncle, Schuyler Moon, teaching his children at the same time. He practiced in Senator Thomas S. Martin's office for a year or two, then moved to Charlottesville about 1880, where he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Walter D. Dabney, for a number of years. He was a leading member of the bar and made "a notable name both in law and politics." He was a member of the Virginia Legislature in 1881-1883 and in 1893, being chairman of the Finance and Railroad Committees of the House. In 1892-93 he was commissioner of Virginia to settle the direct tax with the United States Government refunded to Virginia. In 1895 he was chairman of the Commission for the settlement of the debt with the original State of Virginia with the State of West Virginia. For many years he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Albemarle County. He was elected attorney for the Commonwealth for Albemarle County in 1912. However, he resigned this latter office. On March 20, 1878, he married Marion Gordon, who was born March 20, 1858, and was a daughter of Major William S. Dabney of "Dunlora," near Charlottesville, Albemarle County. They lived at Dunlora, which was built in 1828 by Col. Samuel Carr. This place was destroyed by fire in 1916. John Barclay Moon died February 20, 1915, and his wife August 24, 1911. Issue: (1) Mary Livingston. (2) Jane Bell, who married John Minor Maury, and lives at

Dunlora, which was rebuilt on the site of the old house. Issue: John Barclay, who died April 6, 1912, and John Minor, Jr., a law graduate from the University of Virginia in 1936. He is now practicing in Charlottesville. Mr. Maury died April 20, 1913. (3) Major Basil G., U. S. A., who graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, class of 1905; served as second lieutenant and first lieutenant, field artillery, U. S. Army, 1905 to 1912, and as a major, field artillery, in the World War. Overseas, April, 1918, to September, 1919, commanding 3rd Battallion, 306th Field Artillery, in the Cise-Aisne, the Aisne-Marne, and the Meuse Argonne battles in France. He married Eda von Knobloch. Issue: Dabney von Knobloch, a graduate in medicine from the University of Virginia, 1938. (4) Esther Caruthers, who married George Fishburne. (5) Agnes Gordon, who married R. Brion Shaw. Issue: Marion Gordon, and Evelyn Brion. (6) John Barclay, who died in infancy. (7) Anne Douglas, an artist and portrait painter, who married Phillip Barbour Peyton. Issue: Phillip B., Jr., and Anne Moon. (8) Sally Dabney, who married Kenneth Hale Adams. She received her A. B. degree from Hollins College in 1915, her M. A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1917, and her M.D. degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1915. She is now practicing in New York as a skin specialist. Issue: Mathew Thornton, and Barclay Moon.

JOHN SCHUYLER MOON

John Schuyler, son of John Digges and Mary Elizabeth (Barclay) Moon, was born at Mount Ayr, January 20, 1823. His education was received at the University of Virginia. When nineteen years of age he entered William and Mary College as a law student and was in classes with Judges Crump and Ould of Richmond. He graduated in 1841, and followed his profession with unusual success. This same year he purchased Stony Point from John D. Moon. John Schuyler Moon lived at Mount Ayr until his marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Samuel Waddy and Sarah Elizabeth (Gilmer) Tompkins, April 21, 1847. He then took his bride to live at Stony Point. Later he bought Church Hill where he spent the summers. When war broke out he was too old for active service, but put in a substitute, and was also in a few minor battles towards the last of the war. In 1870 John Schuyler Moon sold Stony Point to Jacob Luther Moon and purchased "Snowden" in Buckingham County, Virginia, from Captain John Harris. Snowden is built in the Colonial style, and on the walls of the rooms was paper imported from England. This quaint paper in bold design is still preserved in one of the rooms. John Schuyler Moon was a Baptist. He died at Snowden December 19, 1876, and his wife October, 1891. They are both buried at Mount Ayr. Issue: Waddy, John R., Gilmer, Edward, Lilla, Elizabeth, Charles, Clarenre B., Frank C., Ellen G., Sarah Margaret, Mary Belle, Schuyler B., Lizzie Laurelle.

THE MOON GHOST

During the Reconstruction period following the Civil War there was great excitement throughout the nation over what was known as the "Moon Ghost." "Church Hill," the summer home of John Schuyler Moon, being the scene of the famous apparition. Startling headlines appeared in the papers throughout the country. So great did public interest become that "The Moon Ghost" was dramatized and played on the stage in Richmond, and, it is said, in several eastern cities. Two detectives worked on the mystery two weeks, one being the famous Jack Wren. Relays of students from the University of Virginia often stood guard at the scene of its activities. It has been said that a ghost appears regularly every fifty years on the old Moon estate in England.

Miss Barclay Hancock, granddaughter of John Schuyler Moon, tells the story:

Many stories have been told about the Moon Ghost but most of them have been highly exaggerated. There are probably no data, written at the time of its appearance which reveal the true story. The so-called Moon Ghost appeared at the home of John Schuyler Moon, who, though a prominent lawyer, had a decided dislike for publicity, and was so angered at the foolish stories being printed that he forbade anyone to publish anything concerning him or his family unless it was written by himself. Possibly one of the chief sources for this provocation was the presentation of the Moon Ghost episode in play form on the stage in Richmond. No member of Mr. Moon's family seems to have known of this until a printed program was found among his papers after his death. Evidently he was too much chagrined to mention it. However, he did write a number of articles for the local paper—some of which were re-published elsewhere in America, and also in London. Excerpts from these articles, with the Ghost's farewell note, were kept until a recent year when they were stolen by a servant. However, the account given below is approximately authentic as almost every instance recorded was given to the writer, granddaughter of John Schuyler Moon, by Edward Moon, son of John Schuyler. The writer's mother has also been quite a help in working up this little account.

M. BARCLAY HANCOCK.

It was in the chaotic period of the Reconstruction just after the Civil War that the visitations of the Moon Ghost took place. They continued at short intervals for a period of two years.

Grandfather's summer cottage at the time of this visitation was in Albemarle County, Virginia, near the village of Glendower—about six miles from Scottsville. The place, "Church Hill" by name, was about a half a mile from an old country Episcopal Church known as "Christ's Church", in St. Anne's Parish. The farm consisted of several hundred acres, a part of which was later sold to President Theodore Roosevelt for a summer camp and called by him "Pine Knot". The residence at Church Hill was a small two-story frame structure with about eight or nine rooms, a one-story wing, and two porches. The front porch, which was about four steps from the ground and without a roof, was directly beneath the window of the upper hall. There were many oddly shaped closets, one of which had an entrance from the roof of the wing and later known as the "Ghost Closet", as it is believed he often used it for a hiding place. There was also a two-room brick cottage in the yard; one of these rooms was used by Uncle Edward as a bedroom; the other was a law office for Grandfather. After the appearance of the ghost Grandfather refused to move to his larger winter home nearer Scottsville lest the ghost would have the satisfaction of feeling that he had chased him away.

One Sunday in the summer of 1866 all the grown members of the family

had gone to Christ's Church to attend services and all the servants had been dismissed for the day, leaving Aunt Kate Tompkins, a semi-invalid, by herself with the smaller children. Two rough-looking men rode up to the front door and in angry tones demanded to see Grandfather. When told he was at church they rode away, muttering curses as they left. Their horses were spotted in a peculiar manner and would easily have attracted attention in the neighborhood. However, when Grandfather was told of their visit he inquired in vain for any clue whatsoever as to their identity or whereabouts. He, with some of his friends, scoured the country as far as North Garden (about fifteen miles), but to no avail. The riders had seemingly appeared at Church Hill but nowhere else.

Soon after this, strange and unaccountable noises echoed through the house in the quiet hours of the night; articles were missed from their accustomed places only to be discovered in the most absurd spots. Grandma noticed tracings of spilt flour, sugar, salt, and spices about the pantry which was always kept locked from the servants. Later she saw little packages of supplies neatly wrapped and labeled as though some thief had been startled at his tricks, yet nothing ever seemed to be really missing except a little of her best wine or brandy. Of course she did not know that the servants were strictly honest but wondered why, after years of faithful service, any of them should begin such a novel method of procedure.

The first personal appearance of the ghost was on one hot August night when Grandfather, as was his custom when a particularly intricate law case occupied his mind, was pacing up and down the floor of his chamber, deep in meditation. His attention was arrested by a movement outside the window. He looked out in time to see, by the dim light of the stars, a figure glide from the porch and scuttle away into the shrubbery. He did not care to alarm his family so said nothing, but listened carefully the next day to see if anyone else had heard anything unusual, or if anything remarkable had taken place during the night. So long as no one else mentioned it, he did not. Several nights later the same occurrence was repeated, but still no one had noticed it but himself. He connected this figure up with the disorder in the pantry and felt there was no immediate cause for alarm; he considered it wiser to let the family, which consisted of his wife and children, together with several of her nervous sisters, rest in ignorance for a while longer. Moreover he did not care for the servants to know that he had scented anything unusual. At this period of history no one knew how much a negro could be depended on.

In order to make his detective work effective, he called into his confidence, Uncle Edward, his oldest son. One night they both kept close vigil; Uncle Edward stationed himself at one of the upper back windows while his father remained in his room downstairs on the opposite side of the house. About mid-night a figure deftly climbed up the back porch and on to the wing and thence into the house through the "ghost closet". He moved as though he had been there before and knew how to proceed noiselessly and swiftly to some certain goal. Uncle Edward followed him down to the pantry, saw him quickly pick the lock and enter, closing the door behind him. He remained quiet and soon the figure came out and left in the same way in which he had entered.

There was no use for Grandfather to try to conceal his knowledge longer. for "Jack Ghost" as he was familiarly called, soon introduced himself in his own characteristic way. The members of the family became eye-witnesses. Also the neighbors who came to investigate the tales which the servants had told went away more perplexed by reality than by any negro's tale.

The ghost never appeared in daylight, but chose dusk or dark as a mantle for his identity. He never wore a hat, yet no one ever saw his face, as he kept it masked. His figure was a familiar sight not only to the family, but also to friends who tried to help solve the mystery. He sometimes appeared alone, sometimes with accomplices, and was frequently shot at by trained marksmen, but only hit in a few instances when he was seen limping away. He was either very cunning or had some method of protecting himself. It was believed he wore some kind of mail. There was a particular path that he usually followed that led behind shrubbery, over a rail fence, and down a hill.

One of his tricks was to break out several panes of glass from the top of the windows. How he managed to do this and get away before anyone could see him was a puzzle. Of course he always picked a time when the family was assembled on the opposite side of the house. He seemed to know where they were, as if by magic, for no set habits were adhered to in this disturbed household. However, one day Uncle Edward determined to see this performance, and did. Early in the afternoon he hid in the icehouse which was not far from the dining window. About dusk he saw a creature crawl across the yard dragging a rail behind him. He loped along like some hideous animal, but when he got to the dining window he stood erect, and in the twinkling of an eye, raised the rail and thrashed out a number of panes of glass from the window. He was down and off in an instant before anyone could get to that side of the house. Possibly Uncle Edward fired from his hiding place, but failed to cripple even.

The neighbors often came to discuss the mystery and help clear it. On one occasion quite a number of neighbors had come to help guard. They had waited outside for some time and having seen nothing to disturb the peace had come in to a hot supper which had been prepared for them. The dining room was toward the back of the house and these men were just coming out when a great noise was heard outside of the front door. All rushed to the door, but before it could be opened Uncle Edward looked through one of the glass panels at the side of the door and saw six or seven ghosts dashing towards the house. One was ahead of the others and gave out, in a clear voice the order, "Surround the house boys". This seems to have been the only time anyone ever heard one of the ghosts utter a distinct sentence. Before the door could be opened Uncle Luther Moon, Grandfather's brother, fired and to this day the shot may be seen in the heavy wooden door. The last heard of this door it was in one of the outer houses at Church Hill. Finally the door was opened and six or seven men dashed out expecting an attack and possible loss of life, but the ghosts turned off to one side of the house and were almost out of sight before a shot was fired. These ghosts were men all masked; some wore overcoats, some Confederate army capes.

The mystery of the Moon Ghost was spread throughout the state and elsewhere, and many came to see for themselves, but Jack Ghost defied and outwitted all concerned. University students came out from Charlottesville for a frolic as well as to try to entrap this mysterious creature. On one occasion thirty or forty hiked over. Some of them were bragging quite a bit about what they could do as they were not afraid. Grandpa mentioned the fact that he always put the bravest one in the graveyard to watch, and the bragging immediately ceased. Now these youths ransacked the place for something to satisfy their ravenous appetites and then were ready for the fun. Before long someone cried out that the ghost was in the building, so they formed a circle around the house. Soon their attention was called to a figure on the roof. At least fifteen guns were fired, but cunning "Jack" dodged them all and vanished. A thorough search was made, but no signs were seen until the next night.

Two detectives from Richmond were employed and spent two weeks in the neighborhood, lest their purpose should be suspected should they stay at Grandfather's. They were invited to dine, and probably visited at the Moon's several other times while in the community. Of course there were no signs of the mystery during their stay and they left declaring it was caused by members of the household, probably servants. It is firmly believed that some of the least trustworthy of the servants did have intercourse with the ghost and gave him much information about the movements of the household.

One day some of the younger boys and girls piled up a lot of old brick and rocks in their play. That night the whole pile was carried up on the house and showered on the roof, making a terrific noise and startling the whole household from their night's rest. Once or twice the ghost took a whole set of dinner plates to the roof and sailed them away one by one as disks.

One evening Aunt Kate Tompkins (my grandmother's sister) was looking out from a window in the wing of the building and saw him in the corner

between the building and the wing. She screamed to several men near that they could corner him. His answer was a well-aimed shot at her, which singed her hair.

He could not only aim accurately with a pistol or rifle, but could handle brick-bats with an equal exactness. It was not an unusual occurrence for a nurse rocking a babe to sleep to have a brick graze the infant's head and fall at her feet. Nor was he any too reverent or too considerate of one's private devotions. Imagine the reaction in a darkie's mind when she was interrupted in her prayers by a heavy thud at her feet or a whiz by her ear, caused by some missile supposedly hurled from the lower world. Grandfather had heavy wooden blinds made in an attempt to protect his family but even this was not always a safeguard.

Though several times the Ghost was seen to limp, only once did anyone ever draw blood. Just about dusk one afternoon Uncle Edward was sitting in the upper hall window overlooking the front. All seemed quiet on that side of the house until his attention was attracted by a movement on the bottom step to the porch. He gazed a minute and realized that Jack Ghost was rolling up the steps, one at a time. Uncle took good aim and fired both barrels of his shot-gun. The ghost got up and quickly limped away, leaving a pool of blood on the step. The story goes that this was tested and found to be something else, probably polk-berry juice. However, Uncle said he knew nothing of that and always believed it to be human blood.

The Moon Ghost seemed to foretell the traps laid for him and to outwit in every case. One night three or four neighbors had become exhausted watching for him and dropped asleep on the parlor carpet, with muskets at their sides. The ghost, seemingly to prove his fearlessness of them and to tease or baffle them, entered the room and crossed over their bodies to a table in the far corner of the room. He removed a number of miscellaneous articles among which was a heavy music box and a large family Bible, from the table, took the cover off, and replaced the articles. He then recrossed over the sleeping men, left the cover at the door, and awoke the men by slamming the door in exit. Of course they were full of chagrin and furious, but it was too late to fire.

One night Uncle Edward had several boy friends with him in the cottage. One of these was the son of Bishop Wilmer of Georgia. The cottage was close beside a fence, making it necessary for one to climb the fence twice in circling the little building. In the night the boys heard the ghost madly rushing around and around the cottage stooping as he passed the windows so as not to be seen. The boys could hear scraping of a sword on the brick and the rattling of chains. The shutters were rattled every time he passed them. At other times Uncle Edward would hear blinds rattle or a stone fall on the roof during the night when he was alone. The ghost was evidently trying to frighten the sixteen-year-old youth.

In fact, while Grandfather's family was large, and visitors were frequent, I have never heard of anyone being really frightened at any prank the ghost might play. The only thing that came near frightening Grandmother was a strange light which he would flash on the wall during the night. A flashlight, today, could readily have given a similar light, but as flashlights were not invented then, this mystery seemed almost uncanny. Grandmother, however, noticed one thing: the light was always on the opposite side of the house from the windows. The windows might be heavily covered, but this did not check the mysterious lights which she would often see when all was silent about Church Hill.

The last appearance of the Moon Ghost was as dramatic, if not more so, as any other incident during his two-year visitation. Late in the night, possibly about two or three o'clock, Grandmother and Grandfather were both startled from their sleep by a shower of pebbles against the front door. In desperation Grandfather jumped from the bed and grabbed his pistol. When he opened the door a tall reed fell into the hall. As he picked it up he noticed a small note tied to the end. In this note he promised never to "pester" them any more. The promise was kept.

POSSIBLE SOURCES OF MYSTERY

There has never been any positive opinion as to exactly who the instigator of this disturbance was, or what his purpose could have been. It was, without a doubt, someone, or the ally of someone, who wished for some reason to torment Grandfather and his family.

It is important to note that this episode took place in the chaotic period of Reconstruction just after the Civil War. In the South crimes of one kind or another were prevalent, justice unknown, strangers and negroes to be watched rather than trusted. Carpet Baggers were trying their wiles on the negroes and attempting to belittle and cause to suffer the prominent and influential families of the South. In these troublous and uncertain times when the South was under martial law, ruled often by unscrupulous Northerners, one can more nearly realize the possibility of such a preconceived plan of real annoyance to a prominent lawyer of the country.

Among the neighbors of Church Hill was Dr. Rideout with his invalid wife and one daughter, Mary. On one occasion when the doctor was away from home a strange mulatto negro, robust in frame and very "uppish" in manner, stalked into her kitchen and acted in a very uncalled for manner, showing a pistol and speaking of equality for the negro. Being horribly frightened, Mrs. Rideout sent for Grandfather. He quickly appeared on the scene and in no uncertain tones ordered the negro to leave. The negro thereupon became infuriated and left, muttering curses and threatening to have Grandfather arrested by the local Yankee authorities stationed in Charlottesville. Many people feel that he gained aid from some unscrupulous northerner, possibly engaging an expert, and tried to wreak his revenge in the form of the Moon Ghost.

Grandfather often believed the sole purpose of the so-called Moon Ghost was, for some reason to torment the family into leaving Church Hill. He, however, was determined not to yield in the least to this whim and refused to let any member of his family, his sisters-in-law included, leave for a single night throughout the two years of the ghost's visitation. He himself did have to leave once or twice on important business. The only person who could seem to have a motive for driving Grandfather from Church Hill was Lucian Beard, a famous horse thief. He had a hiding place for stolen horses near North Garden, about fifteen miles from Church Hill. Grandfather had prosecuted him once for stealing and it is quite probable that Lucian Beard feared lest he might do it again if he stayed in the neighborhood. Some years later when he was in jail in Richmond he wrote and promised Grandfather that he would tell him all about the Moon Ghost if he would clear him. The request was refused.

It seems that Grandfather's place was not the only home that was tormented in a like manner. Just a few years before Uncle Edward Moon died he received a letter from a woman in Philadelphia. She was a Moon before her marriage, but there was no traced connection with our family. She was writing to ask for details concerning "Our" Moon Ghost. She said some of her family had had a like visitation at an old Moon estate in England.

WADDY, son of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, died in infancy.

JOHN RUSSELL, son of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, died at the age of thirteen.

GILMER, son of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, died at the age of two years.

EDWARD, son of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, married Fanny Fearn Harris, and was in business in Lynchburg, Virginia, until his death, February, 1923. Issue: (1) Mary Augusta, who married Edward Newman, and whose children are Edward and Frank,

twins. (2) John Schuyler, who married Mary Nowlin, and have no children. (3) Henry Harris, who died unmarried. (4) Elsie, who died young. (5) Katherine, who married Walter Newman, brother of Edward. Issue: Fearn; Barclay, Associate Professor at Princeton, who has written several books on science, and who has three children; and Katherine, who died in childhood. Katherine married second, Mr. Clements. (6) Edward, who married Katherine Sales. (7) Florence Corinne, who married J. Malcolm Luck, Secretary of Alumnae, University of Virginia. Issue: Malcolm, Jr., and Frank Carlton.

LILLA, daughter of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, married Manlius Goodwin. Issue: (1) Clarence Quarles, who died young. (2) Lewis Pendleton, who married Anne Miller, and have no children. They live in Montgomery, Alabama.

ELIZABETH, daughter of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, died in infancy.

CHARLES, son of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, died in infancy.

CLARENCE BARCLAY, son of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, died at the age of seventeen.

FRANK CARLTON, son of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, studied law at Bethel Academy in Fauquier County. In 1880 he opened an office in Scottsville, and in 1894 a branch office at Lynchburg, Virginia. He was elected Democratic State Senator from Buckingham County, and served one term. He practiced law successfully until his death in 1825. He never married.

ELLEN GILMER, daughter of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, died, unmarried.

SARAH MARGARET, daughter of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, married Dr. Ben C. Goodwin and lives at "Oak Hall," Louisa County, Virginia. Issue: (1) Ellen Gilmer, who married George Skinker, and whose child is Harry. (2) Lucy Margaret.

MARY BELLE, daughter of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, married David Wimbish Hancock, and lived at "Snowden." Issue: (1) Elizabeth Moon, who married William Daniel Davis and lives at Alexandria, Virginia. Issue: Elizabeth Hancock, Judith Lewis, and Lilla Wimbish. (2) Gustavus Adolphus, who married Elsie Koenig. (3) David Graham, who was in the 37th Division, Field Artillery in France during the World War, married Mary Frances Hughes, and lives in New York City. Issue: David Graham and James Hughes. (4) Mary Barclay. (5) Katherine Gilmer. (6) John Schuyler, who died at the age of four years. (7) Lilla Wimbish. (8) John Alexander, who died at the age of fourteen months. (9) Robert Charles. Mr. Hancock died March 27, 1922. In Mrs. Hancock's possession are many handsome old pieces of furniture from the old Mount Ayr home, a beautiful drop-leaf table with the end tables; a buffet, or

namented with carved ostrich plumes, which once belonged to Mrs. Mary E. (Barclay) Moon; and two large tables which together form a large banquet table. These latter belonged to Thomas Barclay.

SCHUYLER BARCLAY, son of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, studied medicine at Washington and Lee University, and the Medical College in Richmond, where he practiced his profession. He married Alice Overton Pendleton. Issue: Elizabeth Barclay. Dr. Moon died in August, 1930.

LIZZIE LAURELLE, daughter of John Schuyler and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Moon, married George Tyler Goodwin, and lived at Scottsville. Issue: (1) Martha Dabney, who married Donald McConnell. Issue: Andrew Donald. (2) George Tyler, Jr. of Charlottesville, who is unmarried. The old Mount Ayr piano went to Mrs. Goodwin, as well as several other pieces. She died November 5, 1933.

LUCY REID MOON

Lucy Reid, daughter of John Digges and Mary Elizabeth (Barclay) Moon, never married. She was born at Mount Ayr. At the time of the Civil War she was a young girl. It is told of her that one day she was carrying some food to her brother, a soldier in the Southern Army, who was hidden in the woods. A charming and handsome woman she was also a beautiful rider, and was on horseback at the time, her groom following, when she met the Northern Army. The officer stopped her and demanded to know where her brother was hidden; but she refused to tell. "If you do not tell me where your brother is hidden, I will shoot you," he threatened her. "Then shoot me," she replied. But the officer declared he couldn't shoot a woman like that. After the war Lucy Reid Moon lived with her sister, Sallie, at Mount Ayr where she died sometime before April 16, 1887, and is buried there. She and her sister, Mary, were Episcopalians.

SALLIE THOMASIA ELIZABETH MOON

Sallie T. E., daughter of John Digges and Mary Elizabeth (Barclay) Moon, was born at Mount Ayr. She never married, and lived at Mount Ayr. She was the family historian and preserved many anecdotes and sketches concerning them for future generations. She was also an excellent mathematician and an artist. A sketch of Christ Church in St. Anne's Parish done by her is now in the possession of her niece, Mrs. David W. Hancock. In 1852 her father and mother deeded to her as a gift, 352 acres in Albemarle County on the Hardware. (Deed Book 51, p. 201.) Her last days were spent at Snowden where she died April, 1900. She is buried at Mount Ayr. Sallie T. E. Moon was a member of the Baptist Church. Her last will, made at Stony Point and dated March 11, 1899, is recorded at Albemarle County. It leaves all her "property of whatever description" to her sister, Mary Barclay, and her brother, Jacob Luther. The will was proved December 3, 1900. (Will Book 30, p. 478).

WILLIAM FRANKLIN MOON

William Franklin, son of John Digges and Mary Elizabeth (Barclay) Moon, was born at Mount Ayr September 5, 1831. He married December 21, 1853, Marietta Appling, his sixth cousin and only daughter of Austin Maurice and Jennett (Johnson) Appling. (Marriage Register of Albemarle County, Book 68.) They made their home near Scottsville. Before the Civil War the family moved to Bristol, then Goodson, on the Tennessee-Virginia line, where he engaged in merchandising. William F. Moon was never a robust man, and so when the Civil War broke out he furnished a substitute to fight for him as his sympathies were so strong with the South. It is also said that he did clerical work, and probably served in the commissary department. Documents on file in the War Department at Washington show that William F. Moon sold to Confederate officers at Bristol, Tennessee, Bristol, Virginia, and Abingdon, Virginia, on various dates between October 25, 1863, to September 30, 1864, lumber furnished for the use of the Confederate States Army.

On November 9, 1866, we find him selling his home in Goodson.

In 1871, William F. Moon came to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he engaged in the lumber business. Later he moved to DeKalb County, Alabama, where he owned a saw mill. His last years were spent in Chattanooga, with his son, John Austin, at whose home he died May 3, 1899. He is buried at Chattanooga.

William F. Moon was deeply religious and was a strong member of the Baptist Church, while his wife, in her last years, became a member of the Episcopal Church. Copies of his letters in old letter books, now in possession of the compiler, reveal a deep love for his children and family. The handwriting is clear and beautiful. Issue: John A., Mary Jannet, Albert G., James B., Marietta, Lucy Reid, Hattie Lea, Elisabeth, Willie Lu, and Sallie B.

JOHN AUSTIN, the oldest child of William Franklin and Marietta (Appling) Moon, was born April 22, 1855. His early education was obtained from the Virginia rural schools. Later he attended King Academy at Bristol for a preparatory course and then entered "historic" King College. John Austin Moon studied law in Alabama, and was licensed March 16, 1874, before he was quite nineteen years of age. He then came to Chattanooga, where he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law this same month. The next year he was admitted to practice before the Federal Court and the Tennessee Supreme Court. A few years later, he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court at Washington at the age of twenty-three, the youngest attorney who ever practiced before that court. After practicing alone for a time he entered into a partnership with a friend. Later he became associated with other lawyers. When but twenty-six years of age he served as City Attorney of Chattanooga from 1881-82 and it is said that of \$100,000 in litigation against the city not a penny judgment was obtained, which was regarded as a remarkable administration of the affairs of the City Attorney.

In 1888, at the unanimous request of the Fourth Judicial circuit of Tennessee, he became a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and this same year was a delegate-at-large from Tennessee to the Democratic National Convention.

In 1889 he was appointed special judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit court. This work he did without compensation. He was three times appointed judge, and in 1892 elected to the office. In 1894 he was again elected for a term of eight years. During his service as judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit he introduced many reforms in court and saved the county much expense. "He was a just, merciful, and fair judge, and fearless in the discharge of his duties." He left the bench with an "enviable reputation."

In 1896, John A. Moon was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States from the Third Tennessee District, and served continuously for twenty-four years. He was an old-fashioned "Champ Clark" Democrat, and a "power in the House."

The following article on the record in part of John A. Moon in Congress was written by John D. Erwin, Washington Correspondent for the Chattanooga News. At the request of Hon. A. B. Rouse of Kentucky it was printed in the Congressional Record for June 3, 1920.

Mr. Rouse:

It may be of interest to the public to know something of the service in Congress of one of the Tennessee Members who has no press bureaus, but who is now serving his twenty-fourth year in the House of Representatives . . .

Hon. John A. Moon, of the third district of Tennessee, was first elected to Congress in November, 1896, overcoming the Republican majority in the district of 3,500 in 1894, and securing election over all opposition by 1,400 majority. He redeemed the district to the Democratic Party and as its nominee has been elected at each succeeding election with an increased majority. He has served as a member, and the ranking Democratic member, and as chairman, for eight years on the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. During his whole service he has remained a member of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee. On account of the importance of this committee, no member of it, under the present rules of the House, can be a member of any other committee. He was also a member of the Committee on the Territories, the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and the three postal committees, and on the National Waterways Commission, and as chairman of special committees appointed by the House and has declined some appointments . . .

He is regarded as one of the ablest speakers and debaters in the House. He has rendered much service for his district and State and for the Union at large. He has actively supported the Democratic administration and all of its constructive legislation. He is a fearless Democrat, but serves all the people.

Ex-Speaker Clark said of him that he was one of the ablest men that had been in the American Congress. Senator Underwood, when floor leader of the House, said that Judge Moon was the author, perhaps, of more remedial legislation in the interest of the whole people than any other man in public life. On many occasions Members of the House on the floor have complimented him on his ability and public service. Postmaster General Burleson thanked him in a letter, which was published, for his work for the administration, and particularly for his service on the Post Office Committee and the passage of the parcel-post law, railway-mail pay law, and many administration statutes in the interest of economy and good government. . .

He does not speak very often on the floor of the House; and yet his speeches, always able and logical, often ornate, scholarly, and eloquent, would fill a volume of more than a thousand pages. They would be very interesting

and instructive reading for those who desire to know something about public questions and the principles of our Government. . . . We will not undertake to mention his many official acts in the interest of his district, State, and county, but it would be well to recall a few of them.

DISTRICT

He was active in the development of the rural mail routes system.

He covered his district with rural free delivery routes and post offices. . .

He secured the passage of a brigade-post law and other legislation concerning the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, including the purchase of Point Lookout and a part of the park. The Hooker—Government—road was secured by his bill and the legislation authorizing the construction of electric car lines to this park, a portion of which is in Tennessee.

He advocated abandoning contests by congressional districts for the improvement of the Tennessee River and urged the united action of all the States interested for the improvement of the whole river beginning below and coming up, and this policy was adopted. From 1872 to the time that Judge Moon entered Congress the appropriations over a period of 70 years were \$5,159,798.66. Since he entered Congress his active work in connection with the Tennessee River Association and the Senators and Congressmen of Alabama and Tennessee has brought about an appropriation of \$7,703,465.60 more in the last twenty-odd years. This does not include the Muscle Shoals, where about \$12,000,000 and more is being spent to build a nitrate plant for war purposes, to open navigation, and to furnish fertilizers cheaply to the farmers.

The Postmaster General is authority for the statement that it was largely the influence of Judge Moon that induced the President to locate this great plant at Muscle Shoals. When this plant is completed and a little more work which will be provided for in the next Congress, it is believed that the Tennessee River will be opened for navigation from Chattanooga to its mouth. . .

GENERAL LEGISLATION

Some general legislation of which he has been the author or the most active advocate and supporter may be mentioned, but, of course, but a small portion of it.

He twice organized against the balance of his committee opposition to the Loud bills, which were intended to practically destroy the country press by unjust restrictions and impositions and succeeded on both occasions.

His motion to strike the special subsidies of railroads from the Post Office bill, which was finally adopted, saved \$500,000 per annum to the people. His efforts some years ago with others to decrease the cost of carriage of mails, saved some \$4,000,000 to the people. He introduced the administration measure which he prepared in part to change the method of paying for the transportation of inland mail from a weight to a space basis. This measure met the opposition of all the great daily papers and of the management of every foot of railroads in the United States. As chairman of the committee having the bill in charge he fought the measure through Congress and it became a law. It was a just and accurate method of payment for this service and a great improvement in the conduct of service and of the management of mails, and will save the Government many millions of dollars.

He has been a strong advocate of Government aid for the improvement of State and county roads. He offered one of the first resolutions, which became a law, for experimental road improvement and made one of the first and clearest arguments in support of the constitutionality of Government aid to roads. He assisted in the passage of various laws on this subject, and, as chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, having advocated and agreed to the same in conference, he put through the House the provision that appropriated \$200,000,000 to be expended over the period of the next three years as the Government's contribution for good roads improvement in the United States. Work under the law is now being done in many States. Tennessee is provided for under the law.

He has caused to be passed a large number of laws attached as riders to the Post Office and Post Roads bill for the enlargement, improvement, and protection of the postal system and to simplify and economize the same, including the enlargements of the provisions of the Government's postal savings bank law. Among these measures was included the abolition of pneumatic tubes in large cities, by which the Government was saved much money. It was on Judge Moon's initiative, when he was a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, that the rivers of the South received the first adequate appropriation that they had had since the Civil War. He was one of a subcommittee of two, the chairman and himself, who fixed these appropriations, and they multiplied the same over the engineers' estimates, in some instances, as much as two or three times, and Congress accepted the same. This was the largest rivers and harbors bill ever passed.

Perhaps one of the most important things that he has done was to introduce and cause to be passed the parcel-post law. This bill was amended slightly in the Senate and in conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. Senator Bourne, chairman of the Senate committee, and Judge Moon, chairman of the House committee, united the House and Senate provisions, which were approved in the conference and by Congress and is the present law. This law has proven a great blessing to the people and has given them a very cheap method of transporting articles through the mails. It is producing a clear profit of between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 per annum to the Government, which will continue to increase. No greater public service has been performed than the passage of this measure for the whole people.

Under the Democratic administration and partly as the result of the parcel-post and other laws introduced by Judge Moon, the surplus revenue, after paying all expenses of the Postal System, was \$32,486,027.04, as against a deficit of \$73,667,296.74 in a similar period in the two preceding Republican administrations. This was the first surplus in the history of the department. [John A. Moon was recognized as the Father of Parcel Post.]

As a member of the Committee on Territories he helped to frame the organic law of Hawaii and helped frame the legislation for the other Territories. It was by his efforts in the conference committee in the closing days of one Congress that the conference failed to act upon the bill that proposed to unite the great Territories of Arizona and New Mexico in one State. This enabled the creation of two great States subsequently.

He has favored 14 or 15 laws in the interest of labor and opposed those against the interest of labor. He supported the measures for the benefit of agriculture and the farmers' interest and commercial and mining interests, not because of any of these classes as such but because all of this legislation was just and democratic and essential to the welfare of the whole people. . .

It is safe to say that but few, if any, districts in the United States can show a better record for their Congressman, either on the floor of the House or in committee and departmental work, than the third congressional district of Tennessee. The facts as to his part in legislation on the floor of the House are all shown by the Congressional Record. (Cong. Rec., 66 Cong., 2 Sess., pp. 9177-9179.)

On Moon's retirement from Congress in March, 1921, Hon. Frank Park of Georgia asked unanimous consent to place in the Congressional Record a short editorial by Mr. Erwin, reviewing the Congressional service of the Congressman of the Third District of Tennessee, part of which is given below:

He is regarded as one of the ablest debaters in the House. He does not speak often, but when he does he commands the attention of both Democrats and Republicans, and it may be said that in such conflicts in which he engages the force and logic of his arguments are convincing to both sides of the House. While he commands the respect of the Republicans and wields considerable influence over them, he is a staunch Democrat, faithful always to his party, and an aggressive advocate of Democratic measures and principles. He is an ardent supporter of the Democratic administration, and has been

all along one of President Wilson's ablest lieutenants in the promotion of constructive legislation.

During his service, Judge Moon looked carefully over the manifold interests of his district and his State, which is matter of public record, but his activities have not been restricted to doing things for his district and his State, for he has waged numerous successful battles in behalf of the whole people. Broad-minded, patriotic, and farseeing, his aspirations for legislative accomplishments have embraced his entire country, and in every conflict in which the principles of right and justice have been involved he has been found on the right side, defiant of the wrong and bravely combating whatever opposition may have confronted him.

Judge Moon has never claimed credit for the many valuable things he has done during his service. He has never boasted of his work, but has been content for his record to speak for him. He has remained constantly at his post, devoting his great talents to the public work intrusted to him. With every impulse of his heart for the good of the American populace and their Government and with a vision broad and far-reaching, he has devoted his life to maintain the principles of justice in the legislation enacted and in all the governmental relationship to the public.

Though his splendid record as a public Representative might with propriety have been blazoned in the papers to his great credit, it has not been done, as he has not sought publicity. He has been satisfied to have been of service in the great constructive work he has done, leaving his public performances to be their own commendation.

When he shall have left the field of his long service, where the strength of his mentality and the sterling qualities of his heart have combined to draw him close to men of worth in the body of which he is a Member those who have been associated with him and have learned to know him may appropriately pay him this honest tribute:

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man'."

—(Cong. Rec., 66 Cong., 3 Sess., pp. 4179, 4180.)

In a letter written from Washington to the compiler, Secretary of State Cordell Hull recently said of Judge Moon:

It was my good fortune to serve with him in the National House of Representatives and to know him intimately and well over a period of many years. Tennessee, in my judgment, never had a more conscientious, faithful and capable representative in Congress than Judge Moon.

He ranked among the very ablest of the really great statesmen who adorned the House of Representatives of the United States prior to and during the world war. Judge Moon was grounded in the fundamentals of popular government as were few others. No one could more ably or clearly expound the principles which underlie our constitutions than he.

Judge Moon was as unselfish as any person I ever knew. He was content to dedicate the best years of his life to the service of others. I consider myself fortunate to have been associated with him in the public service at Washington.

On October 8, 1884, John Austin Moon married Adeline McDowell, the youngest child of Chief Justice James W. Deaderick of the Supreme Court of Tennessee and Adeline (McDowell) Deaderick. He died June 26, 1921, and is buried at Chattanooga. Issue: (1) William Deaderick, a lawyer of Chattanooga, who was educated at the University of Tennessee and studied law at the University of Chattanooga. He served as a Captain of Infantry in the training camps, Oglethorpe and Gordon, Georgia, during the World War, and "distinguished himself by his studious application and brilliant field work."

He married Elise Love, daughter of Edward Young Chapin, a lawyer and banker of Chattanooga, and Elise (Hutcheson) Chapin. Issue: Mildred Carrington, Adeline Deaderick, and William Deaderick, Jr. (2) Anna Mary.

MARY JANNET, second child of William Franklin and Marietta (Appling) Moon, died young.

ALBERT GALLATIN, third child of William Franklin and Marietta (Appling) Moon, died October 30, 1877, at the age of nineteen.

JAMES BARCLAY, fourth child of William and Marietta (Appling) Moon, died young.

A SON, fifth child of William Franklin and Marietta (Appling) Moon, died in infancy.

MARIETTA, sixth child of William Franklin and Marietta (Appling) Moon, married Rev. John Henry Boldridge, an outstanding minister in the Baptist Church in Virginia and South Carolina. Issue: (1) John Reid, a lawyer. He was refused five times as a soldier during the World War because of his eyes. He married Grace Kirk, and lives in Newark, New Jersey. (2) Dr. Frank Moon, who was educated at Medical College, Richmond, Virginia. He was in France nearly two years during the World War and on his return to this country was promoted to the captaincy in the medical division. He married Kathryn Mary Von Hausman, and lives at Charlotte, N. C. (3) Chauncey Henry, a captain in the U. S. Infantry during the World War, married Frances Pepper, and lives at Brookline, Massachusetts. (4) Austin Gallatin, who was in the officers' aviation training camp at Austin, Texas, when the armistice was signed. He married Jane Elizabeth Deats Hailey, and lives at Houston, Texas. Issue: Sarah Jane and Austin G., Jr. (5) James Barclay, who was in the last officers' training camp at Plattsburg, New York, when the armistice was signed. He married Ruth Brown, and lives at Raleigh, N. C. (6) Marietta, who married Madison Waldo Lever, and lives at Landrum, S. C. Issue: Chauncey Waldo and William Boldridge. Mrs. Boldridge died February 13, 1921, at Spartanburg, S. C.

LUCY REID, seventh child of William Franklin and Marietta (Appling) Moon, died August 15, 1885, at the age of nineteen.

HATTIE LEA, eighth child of William Franklin and Marietta (Appling) Moon, married John Maltier Chauncey, and lives at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Issue: (1) Franklin Moon, who married Charles E. Goode and lives in Chattanooga. (2) Mary Virginia, who married George W. Trubody, and lives in Washington, D. C. (3) Maltier Rembert. Mr. Chauncey established several Baptist Churches in Chattanooga, among them the Highland Park Baptist Church in 1890. He died January 27, 1935.

ELISABETH, ninth child of William Franklin and Marietta (Appling) Moon, died in infancy.

WILLIE LU, tenth child of William Franklin and Marietta (Appling) Moon, married James H. Craig of South Carolina.

SALLIE BARCLAY, eleventh child of William Franklin and Marietta (Appling) Moon, died, unmarried, April 27, 1914.

ANNA MOYLIN MOON

Anna Moylin, daughter of John Digges and Mary Elizabeth (Barclay) Moon, was born at Mount Ayr. She was a member of the Episcopal Church and taught a private school for girls at Clarksburg, West Virginia. One day when her minister was away she attended the Catholic Church, and liked it so well that she entered the Sisterhood of St. Joseph in Wheeling, West Virginia. She was the mother superior in St. Joseph Convent in Wheeling, and was known as Sister Mary Frances de Sales of the Franciscan order. She was a nun for thirty-six years, thirty-two of which were spent in teaching in Wheeling, West Virginia. In her letters to her aunt and cousins at Viewmont she wrote of her contentment. Anna Moylin Moon died at St. Joseph Hospital in Memphis in January, 1896. She was visiting her relatives when she was taken ill, and at her own request was removed to St. Joseph.

JAMES NELSON MOON

James Nelson, son of John Digges and Mary Elizabeth (Barclay) Moon, was born December 11, 1836, at Mount Ayr. He attended preparatory school at Frank Minor's and graduated from the University of Virginia. He was well versed in Latin, Greek, French, and German. The records on file at the War Department at Washington show that on April 17, 1861, James Nelson Moon enlisted at Scottsville in Company C, 19th Regiment Virginia Infantry, C. S. A. He was honorably discharged, May 30, 1862, due to ill health caused by a wound—having furnished a substitute. He was in the real estate business in Atlanta, Georgia, studying law in the interim, but in 1863 came home and volunteered in Company D, Mosby's (also called 43d) Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A., with his younger brother, Jacob Luther. Because of their bravery they were called *The Dare-Devil Moons* when in Mosby's command.

On September 24, 1866, he married Cary Ann, daughter of John Harris and Sarah Nelson (Nicholas) Coleman. They lived at "Shirland," Albemarle County. He died September 20, 1898; and his wife December 27, 1921. Both are buried at Scottsville. Issue: Orie Lewis, Mary Barclay, Lindsay Coleman, Frank Russell, Frances Nicholas, Cary Nelson, and Anna Moylin.

ORIE LEWIS, daughter of James Nelson and Cary (Coleman) Moon, married Judge Robert G. Dickerson, who died in 1924. They lived at Homerville, Georgia. Issue: (1) Robert Glenn, Judge of City Court of Valdosta, who married Julie Saunders. Issue: R. G., IV. (2) James Barclay, who married Elizabeth Carmichael Hampton.

Issue: James B. and Cary Marion. (3) Frank Moon, who served as State Senator and twice as State Representative, married Lillian Barnhill. (4) Walter Cary, who married Marie Hammock. Mrs. Dickerson died March 4, 1938.

MARY BARCLAY, daughter of James Nelson and Cary (Coleman) Moon, married John Aylett Nicol, of Manassas, Virginia. He died in 1924. Issue: (1) Cary Coleman. (2) Mary Aylett.

LINDSAY COLEMAN, son of James Nelson and Cary (Coleman) Moon, died in December, 1895, while a student at the Medical College of Virginia.

FRANK RUSSELL, son of James Nelson and Cary (Coleman) Moon, married Annie Dunscumb Horsley. They live at "Travelers Rest," Buckingham County, Virginia. Issue: (1) Channing Horsley. (2) James Cary, who died in infancy. (3) Frank Russell. (4) Annie, who died young. (5) Mary Louise.

FRANCES NICHOLAS, daughter of James Nelson and Cary (Coleman) Moon, married Dr. Charles Shannon Butts of West Virginia, and now lives in Washington, D. C. After the death of her husband she entered George Washington University at Washington, D. C. Four years later she was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the American University. She is the author of text books, one of which is "Reach-Touch Typewriting," which is now used in the Washington schools and in colleges and high schools of the United States. This work, which gained for her international recognition, was used as a basis for the new system of touch-typewriting recently introduced in Turkey. She is the co-author of numerous educational works and a contributor to the Journal of Business Education and other American and foreign periodicals. She also attended the Netherlands University of Commerce, Rotterdam, Holland, and has been Chairman of Commercial Education, World Federation of Education Associations, preparing and presenting international programs on commercial and economic education at Geneva, Denver, Honolulu, Dublin, and Oxford. She is also a lecturer on commercial and economic education, and in the summer of 1933 lectured at Oxford, England. In the summer of 1934 she collaborated on the arrangement of a new course in commercial and economic education for Cuba. Dr. Butts was at one time an officer of the World Federation of Education Associations. Issue: Charles Shannon Butts, an outstanding dentist of Washington, D. C. He married Vera Hickman and their child is Charles S. Butts, III.

CARY NELSON, son of James and Cary (Coleman) Moon, married Florence Few. They live at "Shirland." Issue: Cary Nelson.

ANNA MOYLIN, daughter of James Nelson and Cary (Coleman) Moon, married Duncan Sams of South Carolina, and now lives in Washington D. C.

MARY BARCLAY MOON

Mary Barclay, daughter of John Digges and Mary Elizabeth (Barclay) Moon, was born at Mount Ayr. She never married, and for forty years lived at Washington, D. C. She was a splendid linguist and spoke seven languages: French, English, Latin, Greek, German, Italian, and Spanish. At one time she was with the United States Government as interpreter of foreign languages. She died at "Snowden" in August, 1914, the same year of her arrival, and is buried at Mount Ayr.

JACOB LUTHER MOON

Jacob Luther, son of John Digges and Mary Elizabeth (Barclay) Moon, was born at Stony Point, June 19, 1843. For many years he was a banker in Scottsville. Jacob Luther Moon attended Bloomfield's School in Albemarle County. He had been at the Virginia Military Academy for over a year when war broke out and he was sent by the authorities to Charlottesville to act as drill master for recruits in Albemarle County, but finding that unsatisfactory he wished to be in active service. He then enlisted in Company D, Mosby's (also called 43rd) Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A. He was paroled at Charlottesville, May 24, 1865. He and his brother, James, were called *The Dare-Devil Moons*, because of their bravery under Mosby. In 1870 Jacob Luther Moon purchased Stony Point from J. S. Moon. It was burned in 1922, at which time it was owned by A. J. Geyer. This was the first time the house had been out of the family. Jacob Luther Moon married, October 31, 1871, Ann Staples Martin, called Nannie, daughter of John Samuel and Martha Ann (Staples) Martin, and sister of United States Senator Thomas S. Martin. She was born December 10, 1845, and died November 24, 1906. He died in Richmond July 10, 1910, and with his wife is buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery near Scottsville. Jacob Luther Moon was a Presbyterian. Issue: Mary E., Thomas A., Jacob L., John M., and Celestine.

MARTHA ELIZABETH (Pattie), daughter of Jacob Luther and Ann Staples (Martin) Moon, married Hunter Fielding Lewis, and lived near Richmond. Issue: (1) Ann Martin. (2) Elizabeth Minor, who married Dr. Wellford C. Reed. Their child is Wellford C., Jr. (3) Hunter F., Jr. (4) Mary Walker. (5) Pattie Moon. Mr. Lewis died September 28, 1934.

THOMAS ALBERT, son of Jacob Luther and Ann Staples (Martin) Moon, married Anna C. Andorfer, and lives in Massachusetts. Issue: (1) Daniel Martin. (2) Thomas, Jr.

JACOB LUTHER, Jr., son of Jacob Luther and Ann Staples (Martin) Moon, married Harriet Norvel, and lives in Richmond. They have no children.

JOHN MARTIN, son of Jacob Luther and Ann Staples (Martin) Moon, married Mary Heath, and lives in Richmond. Issue: Helen Celestine. (2) Elinor.

CELESTINE, daughter of Jacob Luther and Ann Staples (Martin) Moon.

ELIZABETH H. MOON

Elizabeth H., second child of William and Charlotte (Digges) Moon, was born June 2, 1796. She married John Steele, and died in January, 1854.

ROBERT S. MOON

Robert S., third child of William and Charlotte (Digges) Moon, was born January 29, 1798. He moved to Ohio where he freed all his slaves. He married Cynthia Anne, daughter of Daniel and Cynthia (Clay) Sullivan, and died January 11, 1856, in Virginia at the home of his brother, John D. Moon. Issue: James A., Robert, Charlotte, Mary B., William, and Virginia.

JAMES APPERSON MOON

James A., son of Robert S. and Cynthia (Sullivan) Moon, was born April 12, 1822. He never married, and died August 22, 1860.

ROBERT ANDERSON MOON

Robert A., son of Robert S. and Cynthia (Sullivan) Moon, was born September 21, 1824. He married Elizabeth Heiskell, and died June 13, 1869, of yellow fever.

ROBERT NELSON, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Heiskell) Moon, never married. His charming miniature, by J. O. Dinion, is now in a case of miniatures in the Brooks Memorial Art Gallery in Memphis, Tennessee. He died September 17, 1878, of yellow fever.

HEISKELL, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Heiskell) Moon, married Lucie Erps. They left no children.

ELLA and ELMA, daughters of Robert and Elizabeth (Heiskell) Moon, died young.

CYNTHIA CHARLOTTE MOON

Charlotte, daughter of Robert S. and Cynthia (Sullivan) Moon, was born August 10, 1829. She was a lecturer and the author of several books: *Baby Rue*, 1881; *The Modern Hager*, 1882; *How She Came Into Her Kingdom*, a romance, 1885. She wrote under the nom-de-plume, *Charles M. Clay*. During the Civil War she gave "splendid service" as a Southern spy, and with her sister, Virginia, disguised herself as an Irish washerwoman and often penetrated the Federal lines. Once disguised as an English lady en route to the Virginia Springs for her health she carried dispatches from Canada to Richmond. Another time she traveled from Washington to Fredericksburg in a carriage

with President Lincoln without being suspected. She was later arrested in Cincinnati and kept under strict guard there in the Burnett House for several months, but through the courtesy of Gen. Burnside, to whom she was once engaged, the matter was allowed to drop and she was permitted to return home. Later she went to England as a correspondent for one of the important New York dailies and while abroad was presented at the French Court during the time of Louis Napoleon. She married Judge James Clark of Hamilton, Ohio, and died November 20, 1895.

FRANKLIN PINCKNEY, son of Judge James and Charlotte (Moon) Clark, was an Episcopal minister of St. George, Philadelphia. He married Anna Maria Marshall, and died March 1, 1910. Issue: (1) Cynthia Clay, who married Carter G. Dearing, and lives in Washington. Issue: Dorothy Anne. (2) James Marshall. (3) Arthur, a lawyer, who married Anne Elizabeth Hargest. Issue: Arthur, Thomas Franklin, and Betty Sue. (4) Franklin Moon, a lawyer, who married Grace Heiskell Williams. Issue: Grace Woodson.

MARY BEELER MOON

Mary B. (Mollie), daughter of Robert S. and Cynthia (Sullivan) Moon, was born November 29, 1834. She died, unmarried, September 4, 1878, of yellow fever.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN MOON

William S., son of Robert S. and Cynthia (Sullivan) Moon, was born November 8, 1839, and died, unmarried, in February, 1884.

VIRGINIA BETHEL MOON

Virginia Bethel (Ginnie), daughter of Robert S. and Cynthia (Sullivan) Moon, was born June 22, 1844. At the age of sixteen she was attending school in Ohio when the Civil War broke out. She immediately requested that she be allowed to return to her home in Memphis, Tennessee, through the Union lines, but permission to do so was refused her. In her indignation she shot from the Union flag, which the school ran up, every star, one by one. Naturally she was expelled and returned home as she wished. She then entered upon her services as a Confederate spy, and later became famous. Often she penetrated the Federal lines disguised as an Irish washer-woman. Once when her mission took her into the camp of the enemy, she was arrested and taken before the general. He recognized her and sent her back through the lines escorted by a guard, with a warning that "the next time the general who captured her might not be so considerate."

In the spring of 1925, Virginia Moon, at the insistence of her friends, while visiting in Washington, commenced her memoirs, but "the tide was too low," and after thirty-eight pages she was forced to quit. "This narrative, as far as it leads the reader," wrote Louisa de

Iarecka in *The World*, "is a clear and detailed account of her 'dangerous activities,' told characteristically, with little commentary on the facts. It is of genuine interest, as a sort of collateral to American history, and filled with piquant suggestion for the student thereof." It begins: "This is some unwritten history of the Civil War," and continues:

In 1860 there were a number of Breckenridge Democrats that formed a secret society "The Knights of the Golden Circle." They sympathized with the South, and in 1862 they sent a communication to the Confederate Government asking upon what terms it would form an alliance with them against New England and the Federal Government.

In the early part of '63 I was in Jackson, Miss. Gen. Sterling Price was there at the time and the answer to the communication of "The Knights of the Golden Circle" was sent to him to be got through the lines to them. I had gone to school in Ohio, so knew the way about there. My brother consented for me to go with the officer Gen. Price would send. I accompanied the General and staff in the train to Grenada. Major Somerville was the man selected to carry the despatches.

He sat by me in the train. He had been drinking and became offensive in his manner and talk. Gen. Price passed me in the aisle and I said, "General, will you make Major Somerville change his seat?" He ordered Somerville to the rear, then he sat down by me and asked, "What did Somerville do?" I said he had been drinking and tried to take liberties and the General said, "He is not the man to send with you, I will find some one else." When we got to Grenada I went to the house of a lady I knew and waited there for Gen. Price to find a man to go North with me.

The General came to see me every evening and did not seem to be able to find a man he could trust. Finally I said to him: "Why can't I carry the despatch? My mother is in Memphis and she can go with me." The General said, "But the danger if you are suspected—I could not subject you to that." I answered, "I won't be caught. Let me go." And at last he agreed and sent me on to Hernando in a Government ambulance with a guard of eight soldiers. Mr. Dill, editor of the Commercial Appeal of Memphis, also went with me. We arrived at Hernando and Col. White took me into Memphis.

My mother owned some property in Oxford, O., and she decided she would go and sell it. I had a brother-in-law in Hamilton, O., Judge James Clark, who was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle. I delivered the despatch to him and he gave it to the society. They accepted the terms, which were as follows:

"The Mason and Dixon of separation, the Missouri Compromise line and alliance, offensive and defensive, against New England and the Federal Government." And they wrote to that effect. Judge Clark told them he could send their despatch by the person who had brought the terms and they gave him the acceptance signed by the three heads of the order, Clement L. Vallandigham, the second man, was the lawyer who defended John Brown, and the third man afterward became the United States Senator who was given the pseudonym of "the tall sycamore of the Wabash."

My mother sold her property and we started South. The Yankees had taken Memphis and I did not think I should be interfered with between Cincinnati and that city. I had on an underskirt with a row of quinine bottles in the bottom and a row of morphine bottles above. I had the despatch wrapped in oil silk in my bosom. Judge Clark brought us to the steamboat, Alice Dean. He waited until 5 o'clock then left us as he supposed the boat was leaving.

I was sitting in the cabin, my mother in her stateroom. I was a Yankee officer coming through the cabin looking at the numbers on the door. He came to our room and rapped. My mother opened the door. He asked for Miss Virginia Moon. My mother pointed to me. He came to me and said: "Miss Moon, I wish to speak to you. Come into the stateroom." I went in, he closed the door and locked it. Then he said he was Captain Rose and

that he was ordered to arrest me, search me and bring me to the prevost marshal's office. He passed me a paper. He stood inside the door across the washstand from me, my mother stood between us. I took the paper and read: "Arrest Miss Virginia B. Moon, she is an active and dangerous rebel in the employ of the Confederate government. Has contraband goods and rebel mail and is the bearer of dispatches."

I handed the paper back saying, "That is a very ridiculous charge." He replied, "Anyway I am ordered as I told you." I said, "You, a man, ordered to search me? I shall never endure it." "How can you help it?" he answered. There was a slit in my skirt and in my petticoat I had a Colt revolver. I put my hand in and took it out, backed to the door and leveled it at him across the washstand saying, "If you make a move to touch me I will kill you, so help me God." That isn't all. I said, "Does Gen. Burnside know of this? I don't think he does. He has been a friend of mine since I was five years old. He would not permit such an indignity to be put upon me. You had better be careful what you do or I will report you to him." I thought I could shoot him, and as the door was locked, destroy the despatch and so save the lives of the three men whose names were signed. I had told the truth about General Burnside. When he was only a Major in the army he had been in love with a sister of mine, and when he came to see her I had sat in his lap. He always brought me candy and I called him "Buttons."

My sister flirted with him and married James Clark while she was engaged to twelve other men. When a letter came from Major Burnside my mother wrote on the back of it, "Charlotte was married to James Clark last week" and returned it.

My threat of the pistol or of Gen. Burnside made the Captain think better of his intentions, so he said, "As you are so opposed to my searching you I will take you to the Provost Marshal's office and they can search you there." I said, "If they have the proper sort of person to do it I will submit." Then he took our grips and keys, opened the door and went out to call an orderly to get a carriage.

I locked the door, took the despatch out of my bosom, dipped it in the water pitcher and in three lumps swallowed it, unlocked the door and was putting on my bonnet when he came back. When he took up down the steps of the boat we could hardly pass the crowd that had gathered to see the "secesh" woman arrested. As he went down Capt. Rose turned to me and said, "I suppose you feel like hurrahing for Jeff Davis." I felt so happy over having swallowed the despatch that just as if it hadn't been an indignity to use his name in such a crowd as that, I raised my hand and said in a loud voice, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis!"

I was taken to the Provost Marshal's office and there turned over to Capt. Kemper, the Prevost Marshal, at one time Gen. Grant's Chief of Staff. The Captain said, "Miss Moon, have you a sister Molly?" I told him I had and he said that he had known her at college. I sat by his table and they began searching my baggage. The first thing they found when they opened the trunks was a bolt of blue checked linen which they said was contraband.

Capt. Kemper asked, "Miss Moon, what were you taking that for?" I answered, "Children's aprons." (I had meant it for soldiers' shirts.) They found other things that they called contraband, then they searched my grips. I had letters that people had asked me to carry to their friends. The searcher said, "Here's rebel mail," then he found a ball of opium.

Capt. Kemper asked: "Why have you the opium?" and I said, "My mother could eat that in a month and requires it." Capt. Kemper covered his mouth with his hand to hide a smile. My mother said not a word. She sat straight up and never moved. She might have been under the influence of it then.

Capt. Kemper said, "I shall have to keep you a prisoner and I don't know where to send you." I suggested the Newport Barracks over in Kentucky, and he said, "That's no place for ladies." Then I said, "Columbus, where the Confederate Prison is." "That's no place for ladies." "But Rosecrans sent Fanny Battle there, and I am no better than she." He answered, "I'm not Rosecrans." Then I asked if I might go to a hotel, and he answered, "Will you sign a parole?" I said I would, and then he wrote out two paroles. I

signed one and he went over to repeat the parole to my mother and asked her to sign. Still sitting up very straight my mother said, "I'll sign nothing." He looked at me as if he wondered what to do, and I said to him in a low tone so the twenty men could hear, "I'll sign it for her. She'll keep it as well if I sign it." He turned to the others and said, "Miss Moon will sign her mother's parole. She's accustomed to signing her mother's documents."

Then he asked me which hotel I would prefer. I asked him where Gen. Burnside was stopping, for I wished to claim his protection as soon as I could. He said the Burnett House, and I told him to send me there. When we got to the hotel the clerk, after giving us a room, asked if we would have dinner. I said yes, but my mother preferred to go to her room. She did not wish dinner.

Capt. Rose, who had brought me over, asked if he might go in to dinner with me. I replied: "You are my jailer, I have to put up with you," so we went in to dinner and sat at a little round table. There were about fifty in the dining room. While we were waiting for dinner to be brought, Capt. Rose took from his pocket a telegram and said: "You would like to see this, but I cannot show it to you." He held it open between two fingers.

I thought if I snatched it he would not dare to scuffle with me before all those people, so I grabbed it from between his fingers, took it to the other side of me and read. It was from Rosecrans, Nashville. "Arrest Miss Virginia B. Moon. She is an active and dangerous rebel in the employ of the Confederate Government. Has contraband goods, rebel mail, and is a bearer of despatches. Send her to me." I gave him back the message and said: "I'll see if Gen. Burnside will send me to Rosecrans." After dinner I asked Capt. Rose to take my card to Gen. Burnside's room. He took it, returned and said that the General was at Lexington but would be back in the morning. I asked him to leave the card at the General's room and he did so. Then I went to my mother. She was in great fear that they might find the skirt I wore with the medicine. She put it under the mattress and lay down on it. She had breakfast sent to her room. About 10 o'clock a bellboy came and brought a card, "Ambrose E. Burnside, Major General Commanding." I asked the boy where he was and he answered, "In the salon parlor."

I went down, waited a moment at the door looking for the General and saw him half across the room on a sofa. I knew him by his uniform, side whiskers and his size. He was a large man. He was watching the door, and when I started toward him he got up and came to meet me, held out both hands, and when I gave him mine said, "My child, what have you done this for?" I asked him what and he said, "Try to go South without coming to me for a pass? They would not have dared to stop you." I said, "General, I have a little honor. I could not have asked you for a pass and have carried what I did."

In a worried tone he said, "What did they find?" I told him they had found what they called "contraband goods"; what they called "a Rebel mail", and that they had accused me of being a bearer of despatches, but that they had not found any. He said, "Did they search you?" And I told him that with threats of a pistol and of what he would do to a man who tried to search me; I had intimidated the Captain and I added, "You can have me searched now if you wish to," but he said, "It's too late now."

Then he asked me if I had seen his order about rebel mail. I said, "Yes, general order No. 69. Anyone carrying rebel mail shall be punished with death." "Then why did you carry it?" I said that as the Yankees had taken Memphis I did not suppose I should be interfered with between Cincinnati and there, and that going out of Memphis I should have smuggled the letters anyhow, as they were from people to their friends and relatives and contained nothing that mattered.

He said, "You have infringed upon a military order of mine, so I'll take you out of the hands of the Custom House and try you by courts martial, myself and my staff." He told me that I might tell my mother that she might go where she pleased, that he would not hold her prisoner and she might leave me under his protection.

The courts martial concluded that as there were not more than fifty let-

ters, and those simply to friends and relations, it was not exactly a rebel mail, and exonerated me from the charge.

As the General was polite and kind to me, the staff followed suit, and I was asked down into the parlor every evening to meet some of the staff officers. The Yankee women in the parlor looked very indignant to see the politeness of these officers to a "Sesech" woman.

My mother and I went to Memphis. The day I arrived there two Federal officers called on me and told me that Gen. Hurlburt had ordered me to report to him daily at 10 o'clock until further notice. This I had to do for three months. Then Gen. Hurlburt ordered us to leave the Federal lines and warned us not to return.

Kirby Smith was sent to Kentucky and was driven back by Rosecrans.

John Morgan with cavalry was sent into Ohio but was captured and imprisoned, so the K. of C. did not rise. They had failed in getting sufficient arms and the Confederates were defeated.

Virginia Moon was known to fully half the Confederacy as "Miss Ginger." At one time, in 1902, she had occasion to write to an artist, W. J. Baer, concerning the sale of a Marie Antoinette miniature. In the course of their correspondence she wrote him briefly of her career as a Confederate spy. She mentioned her first arrest in 1863 and continued:

In 1864 I was arrested in Virginia by General Butler and kept prisoner three months at Fortress Monroe. In the late spring of 1864 Maj. Mulford of the regulars (if he is alive now he can bear me out) returned me on a flag-of-truce boat to the Confederate authorities of City Point on the James.

Jefferson Davis was a warm friend and admirer of Virginia Moon. In the possession of Mrs. Oliver Jones, of Atlantic City, adopted daughter of Virginia Moon, is a packet of old letters from Jefferson Davis and other Confederate leaders thanking Virginia for her work. These have been promised by Mrs. Jones to the Confederate Museum at Richmond.

Two letters to Virginia Moon from Jefferson Davis are given below:

Dear Ginnie

I am pressed hard to get away in the morning to which I am pledged—Have written to Mrs. Clark not expecting to see her. Now send the letter and I will try to call for a few minutes but really do not see how I can spare the time.

Affectionately yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

18th May

Dear Ginnie

No answer to my despatch. I ought to have said I would send it to you as soon as received.

God bless you and my dear friend, your sister, is the fervent prayer of mine.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Virginia Moon lived in California five years. During that time, at the age of seventy-five, she made her first flight and her debut in moving pictures. Her first application was made to Mr. Lasky. When she presented herself to Mr. Lasky, he asked, "What makes you think you can act?" "I am seventy-five years old," she replied, "and have acted all of them." "You'll do," said Mr. Lasky, and signed the con-

tract. She appeared with Pola Negri in "The Spanish Dancer," with Mary Miles Minter, and other well-known film stars.

Virginia Moon spoke of herself as an unreconstructed rebel. It is said that she mixed her own mint juleps, was an inveterate smoker and a great reader. She read eastern philosophy and religions. She was an avowed agnostic, but quoted the Old Testament by chapters. She was considered a beautiful and charming woman in her youth, but of an imperious nature. She was spoken of as a "lovely, glamorous, daredevil spy, was at once the toast of the Confederacy and the despair of the Union forces . . . along the battle lines in '63 and '64." "High spirited, impatient, and rapier-witted, there was a magnificent serenity in her social courage."

The story is told that Virginia Moon became engaged to sixteen young recruits, for as she said, "If they died they would die happy, and if they lived I didn't give a damn."

She died suddenly and alone in Greenwich Village, New York, September 11, 1925, at the age of eighty-one. Her body was cremated at Long Island and the ashes taken to Memphis for burial in Elmwood Cemetery.

Mention is made of Virginia Moon and other women spies in Meade Minnegerode's romance, *Cordelia Chrantrell*.

MILDRED COBB MOON

Mildred Cobb, fourth child of William and Charlotte (Digges) Moon, was born May 31, 1800. She married in Albemarle County, November 13 or 15, 1817, Nathaniel Anderson, Jr. At one time he owned Belle Grove, the plantation near Scottsville on which stood the old courthouse. He was appointed a magistrate of the county in 1819. He was a major under General Winfield Scott in the War Between the United States and Mexico. The family later moved to Memphis, Tennessee. He died in 1861. Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson died in Richland, Tennessee, January 7, 1868. Issue: William N., Edward M., Sarah C., Robert M., Julius C., Walter D., Henrietta F., Nelson, David, Mildred, Jacob M., George W. H., Maria F., Isaac M.

WILLIAM N. ANDERSON

William N., son of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson, was born June 15, 1819, in Scottsville, Virginia. He never married.

EDWARD M. ANDERSON

Edward M., son of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson, was born April 16, 1821, in Christian County, Kentucky. He never married. He fought in the War between Mexico and the United States.

SARAH CHARLOTTE ANDERSON

Sarah Charlotte, daughter of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon)

Anderson, was born December 18, 1822, in Christian County, Kentucky. She married Barnett Graham, and died March 14, 1886.

THOMAS, son of Barnett and Sarah C. (Anderson) Graham, never married. He died May 16, 1929.

DUDLEY, son of Barnett and Sarah C. (Anderson) Graham, married Anne Taylor. Issue: (1) Blanche. (2) Pearl. (3) Joseph. (4) Sarah. (5) Florence. (6) Owen. Dudley died in November, 1902.

FLORENCE, daughter of Barnett and Sarah C. (Anderson) Graham, married Thomas Hampton Allen. Issue: (1) Blanche, who died in infancy. (2) Ellen, who died at the age of eight. (3) Richard Henry, who married Carolyn Eggleston. Issue: Richard H., Jr., and Harriett. (4) Mary Lewis, who died at the age of ten. (5) Florence, who died in infancy. Mr. Allen died September 25, 1897. Mrs. Allen married, second, Judge L. B. McFarland of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. They lived at Memphis.

BLANCHE, daughter of Barnett and Sarah C. (Anderson) Graham, died on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, of yellow fever, September 14, 1878, at the age of eighteen.

GEORGE C., son of Barnett and Sarah C. (Anderson) Graham, married, first, Stella Moore. Issue: (1) Stella. (2) Florence Allen, who married Frank Noritzki. (3) Juliet, who married Mr. Whittier. George C. Graham married, second, his first cousin, Ella Anderson, and died December 16, 1931. Issue: (4) Louise Anderson, who died in infancy. (5) George C., Jr., who married Ouida Reed. (6) Mary Lewis, who died in infancy. (6) Jacob Anderson, who married Marilyn Miller. Issue: Ann.

ROBERT MOON ANDERSON

Robert Moon, son of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson, was born December 10, 1824, in Albemarle County, Virginia, and died September 17, 1878. He was with his father in the war between the United States and Mexico. In 1849 he went to California and was Lieutenant-Governor at one time. He married Lucy Watt.

FRANCES HALL, daughter of Robert M. and Lucy (Watt) Anderson, married, first, Crabtree Belcher, and left two daughters: (1) Laura, who married Graves Neblett. Issue: Lewyn, now dead; Laura, who married James W. Young, and whose children are Betty and James, Jr.; Ellen, who married Clark Burnett, and whose child is Frances. (2) Evelyn, who married George Smith Berry. Issue: George S., Jr., who married Mary Clark, and has Mary Margaret; Elise Hudson, who married, first, John Gidney, and whose children were Jack and Charlotte, second, Seth Herdon; Hazel Courtnay, who married Robert C. Ashley, and have no children. After Mr. Belcher's death, in 1878, Mrs. Belcher married Jack Trent Anderson, no relation. Issue: (3) James Archibald, who married Emma Perano, and whose child is Joseph Archie, who married Evelyn Barr. (4) Sally, who

married Captain William D. Brotherton, of the U. S. Navy. They left no children. He died in 1930, and she June 26, 1935. (5) Robert Overton, who married Georgia Comegys. Issue: Florence Frances, who married ——— Alston, and has Gary Anderson, J. T., III, and Kay Alston. (6) Jack Trent, Jr., who married Jessie Ryan. Issue: Mary Frances, who married Byron Shannon, and has no children; Ellen Hall, who married Alford Lipscomb, and has twin boys, Jack Ryan and Thomas Linton; Jessie Ryan, Jr., who married Homer Hill, and whose child is deceased (1935). (7) Mattie, who died in childhood. (8) Jhule, deceased. (9) Louisa Katherine, who married, first, Harry Scott Abbot, and whose child was H. S., Jr. She married, second, Lewis A. Dayton. Issue: Lewis A., Jr.; Dorothy Ann; Jack Trent, who died young; and Pat Anderson. (10) Isbel Nathaniel, who married Pearl Toombs. Issue: Leah Jane, Bobby Lou, and Natalie.

LUCY JHULE, daughter of Robert M. and Lucy (Watt) Anderson, married Harry Reading. She died October 24, 1932, leaving no children.

NATHANIEL MOON, son of Robert M. and Lucy (Watt) Anderson, never married. He died in 1927.

JULIUS C. ANDERSON

Julius C., son of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson, was born in Shelby County, Tennessee, March 19, 1827. He never married. He also fought in the War between the United States and Mexico, and served four years in the Civil War. In 1849 he went to California with two brothers, but returned to Tennessee.

WALTER D. ANDERSON

Walter D., son of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, September 9, 1828. He died in infancy.

HENRIETTA FITZHUGH ANDERSON

Henrietta F., daughter of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson, was born July 5, 1830, in Shelby County, Tennessee. She married Benjamin Irby, who was born September 1, 1820, in Nottaway County, Virginia, in October, 1853. Though over age to go to the war he joined the army in October, 1864, and was killed at the Battle of Selma, Alabama, in 1865. Mrs. Irby died December 26, 1897.

NATHANIEL, son of Benjamin and Henrietta F. (Anderson) Irby, married Loula Boggan. Issue: (1) Richard, who died in infancy. (2) Franc, who died at the age of nineteen.

SARAH GRAHAM, daughter of Benjamin and Henrietta F. (Anderson) Irby, married Hal Wyche Greer at Memphis, Tennessee, January 18, 1882. Mr. Greer was a grandson of Major Micajah Autry, who defended the Alamo at San Antonio, Texas. Issue: (1)

Hal Irby, who married Catherine Lindsay Smith. Issue: Willis Roswell and Hal Wyche. Mrs. Greer married, second, H. A. Knorr. (2) Mary Autry, who married Frank Taylor Higgins. Issue: Henrietta Hamilton and F. T., Jr. (3) Henrietta Anderson, who married Arthur Claude Hamilton, and has no children. (4) James Micajah, who married Elvira Bergmann, and has no children.

FRANCES CLARK, daughter of Benjamin and Henrietta F. (Anderson) Irby, married James H. Allen. Issue: Floy-Rita.

RICHARD EDWARD, son of Benjamin and Henrietta F. (Anderson) Irby, never married.

BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin and Henrietta F. (Anderson) Irby, married Jessica McMunn. Issue: (1) Arthur, who married Elton Hodaes. (2) Mildred. (3) Benjamin, who married Ettie Scales Williams. (4) Richard, who never married. (5) Jessica, who married Charles Terry, Jr. Issue: Charles.

MILDRED, daughter of Benjamin and Henrietta F. (Anderson) Irby, died at the age of thirteen.

NELSON ANDERSON

Nelson, son of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, March 18, 1832. He was killed when a horse threw him and broke his neck.

DAVID ANDERSON

David, son of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson, was born in Shelby County, Tennessee, March 1, 1834. He died in infancy.

MILDRED ANDERSON

Mildred, daughter of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson, was born August 31, 1835. She never married.

JACOB MOON ANDERSON

Jacob M., son of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson, was born March 26, 1837. He married on November 26, 1868, his cousin, Louisa W., daughter of Dr. John W. Irby, who was a member of the Bluff City Grays at the beginning of the Civil War, and of Forest's Cavalry at its close. Jacob M. Anderson served in that war the entire four years with Forest 154th Infantry, and was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh. He also went to California, but returned to Tennessee. Mrs. Anderson died January 14, 1928.

JACOB M., Jr., son of Jacob Moon and Louisa (Irby) Anderson, was a physician. He married Frances Hunter. Issue: Jacob Moon.

JOHN TAYLOR, son of Jacob Moon and Louisa (Irby) Anderson, is unmarried.

HENRY GRAHAM, son of Jacob Moon and Louisa (Irby) Anderson, was killed by accident when a young man.

MARTHA LOUISE (Mattie Lou), daughter of Jacob Moon and Louisa (Irby) Anderson, married Luttellus Lindley Jones, Jr., who died July 8, 1918. Issue: L. L., III.

ELLA NELSON, daughter of Jacob Moon and Louisa (Irby) Anderson, married George Courts Graham. (See p. 35.)

ROBERT MOON, son of Jacob Moon and Louisa (Irby) Anderson, is unmarried.

FLOY GRAHAM, daughter of Jacob Moon and Louisa (Irby) Anderson, died in infancy.

J. W. IRBY, son of Jacob Moon and Louisa (Irby) Anderson, married Margaret Dorr. Issue: J. W. Irby, Jr.

BENJAMIN LEE, son of Jacob Moon and Louisa (Irby) Anderson, is unmarried.

GEORGE W. H. ANDERSON

George W. H., son of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson, was born February 22, 1839. He never married. He served throughout the War Between the States.

MARIA FEARN ANDERSON

Maria Fearn, daughter of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson, was born August 13, 1841, and died in Tyler County, Texas, February 28, 1879. She married Judge James Archibald Anderson (not a relative) of Memphis, who served as captain under N. B. Forrest, and died in Los Angeles in 1902. He was a member of the bar.

HENRIETTA, daughter of Judge James A. and Maria F. (Anderson) Anderson, married Charles Odell Middleton in 1891. Issue: (1) Lurline, who married Leroy G. Burns. (2) Maria Fearn, who married Herbert Richardson. Issue: Herbert, Jr., Mary Louise, Maria Fearn, and Lurline Odell. (3) Charles O., Jr., who married Marcia Funk. Issue: Charles O., III. (4) Gladys, who married Leo Bejach. Issue: Benton and Nancy Odell. (5) Tarleton Landrum, who married Katherine Mackenzie. Issue: Marjorie Middleton. (6) Robert Torrey.

ARTHUR GLOSTER, son of Judge James A. and Maria F. (Anderson) Anderson, died at the age of ten.

CALVIN VANCE, son of Judge James A. and Maria F. (Anderson) Anderson, married Elizabeth Alexander in 1906. Issue: (1) Emily Alexander, who married Walter Wickersham. Issue: Janet Elizabeth. (2) Bettie Daingerfield. (3) Calvin V., Jr.

MARIA F., daughter of Judge James A. and Maria F. (Anderson) Anderson, lives in San Diego, California. She has never married.

LUCY, daughter of Judge James A. and Maria F. (Anderson) Anderson, died in infancy.

NATHANIEL, son of Judge James A. and Maria F. (Anderson) Anderson, died in infancy.

ISAAC MOON ANDERSON

Isaac Moon, son of Nathaniel and Mildred Cobb (Moon) Anderson, was born January 11, 1843. Nineteen at the outbreak of the Civil War he joined Beauregard's 154th Tennessee Regiment, and served to the close of that war. He married Lou Hoskins. Issue: William Graham, who married Grace Kern. Issue: Kern, who died in infancy. After his first wife's death he married Annie Owen Thomas. Issue: William Graham, Jr., who married Julia Morgan Finch.

EDWARD HARRIS MOON

Edward H., fifth child of William and Charlotte (Digges) Moon, was born February 14, 1805. He married Anna Maria Barclay, daughter of Robert and Sarah Coleman (Turner) Barclay. They lived at "Viewmont," which Captain Harris gave them as a wedding gift. Viewmont, near Carter's Bridge, is five miles from Mount Ayr, and is thought to be the oldest house standing in Albemarle County. The estate was patented in 1750. It was one of the famous farms in Albemarle County and included 5000 acres, much of it being planted in corn, tobacco, wheat, and pasture land, cultivated by a force of over eight hundred slaves. The remainder was in virgin timber, which is rarely to be found now in the state of Virginia. "It was once a blockhouse," wrote Mary Rawlings, "but the house as it now stands was built by Colonel Joshua Fry, a famous Colonial architect, between 1744 and 1751. Situated on a hill, with extensive sloping grounds on which grew tall locust trees festooned with trumpet vines, surrounded by outbuildings of great age, it was charming in the Old World simplicity. The timbers were hewn by hand with broad-axes, and put together with hand-made nails. Two great chimneys towered at the gables, each large enough for two fireplaces. The mantels and much of the woodwork was handcarved and the furniture was of heavy mahogany in the impressive style of the period."

In 1786 Colonel Joshua Fry sold Viewmont to Governor Edmund Randolph, who lived there twelve years, when he sold the place to William Carter. Later Captain Harris purchased it from Tucker Woodson in 1803. The place is still surrounded by outbuildings of great age. It is said that the frame house was originally loopholed, and that a depression which is still to be seen in the lawn and which leads towards the woods is supposed to have been a tunnel by which water was obtained, or communications secured during attack. The great chimney on the east gable, which stands sixteen and a half feet at the base and three feet deep is a beautiful and perfect example of Colonial masonry, "the large and mellowed brick being laid in true Flemish bond."

At Viewmont was the family burial-ground not far from the house and beyond the orchard.

A marker by the side of the road, erected by the Albemarle Chapter of the D. A. R. in 1930, points out Viewmont, and states that it is believed to be the oldest house in Albemarle County.

Edward H. Moon was a merchant. His great-uncle, Captain Harris, took him and his brother, Isaac, into business with him. After the death of Captain Harris, Edward H., with his brothers, Isaac and John, inherited the Harris estate and business. Every year Edward and Isaac Moon made the trip to New Orleans and Memphis to buy cotton. Edward usually stopped in New Orleans to attend to their business while Isaac continued on to Memphis. In 1852 Edward made the long, tiresome trip by boat alone on account of the illness of his brother. He died on his way up the Mississippi to Memphis when the boat caught on fire, in the year 1852 or 53. He was attempting to lift from the boat the leather trunk containing the money which he would use in his business transactions in Memphis, when he was stricken with apoplexy and died on the shore. He was buried at Viewmont. His will was dated November 27, 1852, and was proven in 1853. Issue: Thomas B., Orianna Russell, Charlotte D., Sarah C., Mary, Isaac A., and Edmonia H.

DR. THOMAS B. MOON

Thomas B., oldest child of Edward H. and Anna Maria (Barclay) Moon, received his medical training at the University of Pennsylvania, where the young men of Virginia usually went for this type of professional training. On a visit to his uncle, Isaac, in Memphis, Dr. Moon and his family were passengers on a boat which was stricken with cholera. He sent his family ashore, and although most of the passengers had left the boat he remained on board to minister to the unfortunate men and women who could not escape the plague. He contracted the disease and died in Tennessee, where he is buried. He had a son, Thomas, who died unmarried.

ORIANNA RUSSELL MOON

Orianna Russell, second child of Edward H. and Anna Maria (Barclay) Moon, was born August 11, 1834. Orianna Moon wished to follow her brother, Thomas, to the University of Pennsylvania and study medicine. She first attended a preparatory school, Troy Female Seminary, in Troy, New York, "daring to set a new precedent in education" at a time when higher education for girls was given very little thought. Though Orianna knew that she was not conforming to the traditions of the past when she decided to become a doctor, she was still determined in her purpose. She had her parent's consent, but a story is told that her younger brother, who was engaged to be married, was much concerned about the traditions broken by his sister. Orianna, knowing what society was saying of her, one day remarked to Isaac's fiancée:

"My dear, I think you are a very, very brave girl!" When the

young girl wanted to know why, she answered, "To be willing to marry Isaac, knowing that *I* am his sister!"

Orianna Moon attended the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, afterwards known as the Woman's Medical College, "being among the first women to enter that institution for medical training, and the first from the South." She graduated in 1857. Only five classes, consisting of thirty-one women had preceded hers, so she may well be considered "a pioneer among professional women." She was the first woman south of the Mason and Dixon Line to graduate in medicine and the only woman to hold a commission as surgeon in the Confederate Army. After her graduation she studied in the medical schools of Europe. She spent six months in study in Paris, then went to Jerusalem where she began practicing her profession. There was among the Arabs a disease of the eyes known as ophthalmia. Dr. Moon devoted much of her time to the alleviation of this disease, especially among the children. She helped her uncle, James Barclay, with whom she spent eighteen months, in his missionary work, and was baptized by him in the River Jordan at the supposed spot where Christ was baptized by John. Many interesting letters were written to relatives in America by Dr. Moon during her sojourn in the Holy Land in which she told of her experiences and described points of interest.

Once when Dr. Moon cured an old Arab chief of an acute disease he gave her his Arab blessing, "May your children be as many as the sands of the sea and the stars of the sky—with never a daughter."

She married Dr. John Summerfield Andrews of Memphis, Tennessee, November 24, 1861, and the old Arab blessing was fulfilled in that they had twelve sons but never a daughter. Dr. Andrews and his wife went from Virginia to Tennessee, and then to Alabama. Later they established a hospital in Scottsville in 1879. She died December 26, 1883.

HENRY HORTON, son of Dr. John and Orianna (Moon) Andrews, died at the age of ten months.

JAMES BARCLAY, son of Dr. John and Orianna (Moon) Andrews, never married. He died February 26, 1938.

WILLIAM LUTHER, son of Dr. John and Orianna (Moon) Andrews, lived in Roanoke. He was at one time State Senator. He married Mary John Ruebush. Issue: (1) Tennie L., who married Harman L. Smith. (2) Orie S., who married Henry M. Davis. Issue: Henry M., Jr. (3) Horton K., who married Cora Ikenberry. Issue: Lavina, Aldine, Kieffer, Lee, Esther, Justice, Mary Elizabeth, and Willie R. (4) Victor Lee, who married Louise King. Issue: V. L., Jr. (5) Edward Moon, who married Virginia Moore. Issue: William L. and Gwyndolin. (6) Luther Ruebush, who married Mavis Brown. Issue: Douglas E. (7) Mary Virginia, who married Alfred Hill Andrews. Issue: Bertha May and A. H., Jr. (8) Carl Merlin, who married Irene Poole. William L. Andrews died July 26, 1936.

EDWARD MOON, son of Dr. John and Orianna (Moon) Andrews, died young.

SAMUEL BRYANT, son of Dr. John and Orianna (Moon) Andrews married, first, Florence Howell; second, Eva Kidd. Issue by second wife: (1) Eloise, who married John Lynch. Issue: Jacqueline and ———. (2) Genevieve, who married L. R. Shadwell, and has Jean. (3) Bryant P., who married Betty Trevillion, and has several children.

ISAAC MOON, son of Dr. John and Orianna (Moon) Andrews, married Annie K. Ruebush. Issue: (1) James Barclay, who married Louise Kirkwood. (2) Virginia. (3) John Summerfield, who married Mildred Joyner. (4) Oscar W., who married Sarah Webber. Issue: Margie. (5) Elizabeth. Twins: (6) Annie L., who married Leon Nusbaum; and (7) Richard, who married Dorothy Barksdale. Issue: Nancy A. (8) Isaac Moon. (9) Emmett L. (10) Katherine S., who married Earnest Brown. (11) Charles B.

OWEN MERRIWEATHER, son of Dr. John and Orianna (Moon) Andrews, a Methodist minister, married, first, Bertha Hill. Issue: (1) Alfred Hill, who married Mary Virginia Andrews. Owen M. married, second, Ada D. Anderson. Issue: (2) Alton M., who married Dixie Newell and has Joyce Marion. (3) Owen Nelson, who married Marie Baker. (4) William Luther.

FRANK MOON, son of Dr. John and Orianna (Moon) Andrews, married Mary Ellen Scott. Issue: (1) Orie Margaret, who married Donovan M. Thompson, and has Bessie May and Donna Lee. (2) John Barclay, who married Mattie Lou Eades. (3) Frank Owen.

FOUR sons of Dr. John and Orianna (Moon) Andrews died at birth.

CHARLOTTE DIGGES MOON

Charlotte Digges (Lottie), third child of Edward H. and Anna Maria (Barclay) Moon, was born at Viewmont, December 12, 1840. "The Story of the Life of Lottie Moon, missionary to North China in the early days of Southern Baptist occupation of that part of the Yellow Empire, has been an inspiration to thousands . . ." "Her life has touched vitally the whole sweep of Southern Baptist life." Two years after her father's death she was sent to a school for younger girls at Charlottesville, and in 1854 she entered the Virginia Female Seminary, near Roanoke, which later became known as Hollins Institute, where she was graduated in the course in French. In 1857 she entered the Albemarle Female Institute at Charlottesville, which was just opened, and was the first school for girls to consist of "a faculty constituted entirely of teachers who had won their Master's Degrees." "The standards of scholarships for graduation were made equal to those of the University of Virginia. Lottie Moon specialized in modern languages and became a distinguished linguist, and graduated in 1861.

During the Civil War Lottie Moon helped for awhile as a nurse. After the war she taught, first at Danville, Kentucky, then at Cartersville, Georgia.

Through the influence of the pastor of the Charlottesville Church, Lottie Moon was converted to the Baptist faith. There were strong influences to induce her to enter the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches. The latter was her father's faith. Her mother was a Baptist, while her sisters, Mary and Sarah Coleman, were Catholics.

While teaching at Cartersville, she attended a revival meeting of the Baptists and determined to enter missionary work in the Far East where the United States had but recently, by a treaty with Japan and China, made it possible for American missionaries to work. She was appointed by the Foreign Mission Board on July 7, 1873, to North China. Lottie Moon arrived in China in October, 1873, having sailed from San Francisco on September 1, and located at Tengchow, the center of the work in North China, her Church having consented to this location which offered an excellent field. Here she made her home in a house which was over 300 years old, called the Little Cross Roads house. She soon made friends among the Chinese and after eighteen months of most serious work, mastered their language. Her study of the language led her into deep research into Chinese life and history, and she became one of the best scholars of Chinese literature and history of any missionary. She was able to translate the Bible into Chinese. For more than forty years she worked as a missionary of the Southern Baptist Convention in North China, and finally saw the beginning of higher education for women. In 1911 she established a girls' school in Tengchow at her own expense knowing that the Board had no money. During the revolution which came in the fall of this year, when the fighting came closer to Hwanghsien, the missionaries were all sent to seaport at Chefoo for safety. It was thought that Lottie Moon was there, but she stayed behind and went to the hospital at Hwanghsien which she mobilized, and organized the first Red Cross Unit of North China.

In 1911 the famine in Central China of which she had written four years ago was approaching North China. First a flood had swept away the crops, and now the droughts had come. The plague, small-pox, and other diseases raged. Many were dying of starvation. The Foreign Mission Board was heavily in debt, so Lottie Moon gave a large part of her salary to the missionaries. Through the summer of 1912 she kept up her work for the famine-stricken area, though her health was failing, and "a depression that she could not throw off settled on her spirit." She gave all her savings in the bank at Shanghai to the famine relief workers. In her pass book below her last deposit she wrote, in August, 1912:

"I pray that no missionary will ever be as lonely as I have been."

Then came news that because of indebtedness no help could come from her church. She could not forget the first famine she had witnessed, and with a visit from the doctor it was seen that she, too, was starving—starving because she felt herself powerless, and that the money used to keep her might better be given to the younger missionaries who had years of usefulness before them. The crisis soon came. She was hopelessly depressed, and serious complications had arisen. It was thought best that she return home. So on December 20, 1912,

she sailed with a missionary nurse for San Francisco. She died December 24, 1912, while on the Yellow Sea, at Kobe, Japan. "Lottie Moon, Virginia's gifted daughter, God's precious gift to China, was herself a Christmas gift to Heaven, for 'twas Christmas Eve!" The body, according to the Japanese laws, had to be cremated. At San Francisco the urn containing the ashes was delivered to Dr. Bryan, who carried it to Richmond, Virginia. Services were held here and the ashes then carried to Crewe, Virginia, and laid to rest in a tomb by her brother, Isaac. The Baptist Women's Missionary Society of Virginia placed a marker at her grave. Over the gallery in the Baptist Church at Crewe, Virginia, is a beautiful window in her memory.

Southern Baptist women wishing to memorialize her name, and remembering that it was she who had led them to their first successful effort to aid the cause of missions, acknowledged their debt to her by calling their offering the "Lottie Moon Christmas Offering."

In Tengchow, China, in the little graveyard at the end of the street on which stood Lottie Moon's house at the Little Cross Roads, the Chinese erected a shaft of marble. It took them three years to gather the "love gifts" that went into the stone. It is a tall slender stone marked deeply with three parallel lines of Chinese characters. The first line bears the date "1915." The second line reads:

"A monument to bequeath the love of Miss Lottie Moon, an American missionary," while the last line simply adds: "The Tengchow church remembers forever."

SARAH COLEMAN MOON

Sarah Coleman, fourth child of Edward H. and Anna Maria (Barclay) Moon helped as a nurse in Charlottesville and Richmond during the Civil War. She married Professor Myers of Pittsburgh, and died a few years later.

MARY MOON

Mary, fifth child of Edward H. and Anna Maria (Barclay) Moon, was born in September or October, 1848. She also helped as a nurse during the Civil War, and had a gift for writing. She married Dr. William Henry Shepherd of Nelson County, Virginia, and died September, 1876.

MARY ANNA, only child of Dr. William Henry and Mary (Moon) Shepherd, married James Herbert Cofer of Norfolk, Virginia. Issue: (1) Mary Alberts, who married William Henry Wales, III, of Norfolk. Issue: Betsy, Billie, Walter, and James. (2) Rosalie Elizabeth, who married Earnest Linwood Andrews of Bristol, Virginia. Issue: Anna Marge, E. L., Jr., and Rosalie Elizabeth. (3) Lottie Moon, who married Charles Albert Field of Norfolk. Issue: Charlotte Anne, Helen Walton, and C. A., Jr. (4) Anna Victoria, who married Edward Pinter Crockett of Wytheville, Virginia. Issue: Louise Pinter and E. P., Jr. (5) Nita James, who married Jack W. Grumiaux of Norfolk. Issue: J. W., Jr. (6) J. H., Jr. (7) William Shepherd. (8) Helena Barbara. (9) Joseph Anthony. (10) John Xavier. (11) Virginia Anne.

ISAAC ANDERSON MOON

Isaac A., sixth child of Edward H. and Anna Maria (Barclay) Moon, was born in Albemarle County, May 13, 18—, and died at Crewe, Virginia, November 1, 1906. He was an attorney of the Albemarle bar. He married Margaret Elizabeth Jones, who was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, September 17, 1838, and died in Richmond, September 17, 1930. She is buried at Crewe, Virginia.

EDMONIA HARRIS MOON

Edmonia Harris, seventh child of Edward and Anna Maria (Barclay) Moon, was born about the year 1856. She was named for her father at his death, when she was not quite a year old. The family record indicates that her original name was "Robinett B. Moon." She was appointed, when only eighteen years of age, a missionary to Tengchow by the Board of the Richmond Baptist Church on April 9, 1872. She sailed for her post of duty in the spring of that year. At the time there was still vigorous opposition to the appointment of single women as missionaries. Her health failed her after five years, and she was sent back to America. She died in 1907 or 1908, as shown by her will dated February 15, 1907, and proved December, 1908. (Records of Albemarle County, Will Book 31, p. 418).

JACOB NELSON MOON

Jacob Nelson, sixth child of William and Charlotte (Digges) Moon, was born September 19, 1807. In 1828 he went from Albemarle County to Memphis, Tennessee. He was a banker and a successful wholesale merchant connected with prosperous houses in New Orleans and Memphis, and was noted for his integrity. He married Margaret Rembert of Tennessee, in 1846. She was born in 1828 and died in 1917. He died in 1873. Issue: Emma, Louise R., Walter D., Edward, Andrew R., Hardy N., and Rita R.

EMMA MOON

Emma, daughter of Jacob Nelson and Margaret (Rembert) Moon, was killed in an accident soon after her marriage to William E. Yeatman.

LOUISE REMBERT MOON

Louise R., daughter of Jacob Nelson and Margaret (Rembert) Moon, married J. A. Anderson, Jr.

ELISE, daughter of J. A. and Louise R. (Moon) Anderson, married Victor Watkins. Issue: Louise James.

REMBERT C., son of J. A. and Louise R. (Moon) Anderson, married Grace Kayser. They have no children.

TRENT G., son of J. A. and Louise R. (Moon) Anderson, married

Carolyn Bache. Issue: (1) T. G., Jr. (2) Peggy Jane. (3) James Rembert.

WALTER DABNEY MOON

Walter D., son of Jacob and Margaret (Rembert) Moon, married Laura Joyner.

MARGUERITE, daughter of Walter D. and Laura (Joyner) Moon, married J. B. Horton of Memphis. Issue: J. B., Jr.

WILLIAM JOYNER, son of Walter D. and Laura (Joyner) Moon, married Grace Thomas. They have no children.

EUGENE L., son of Walter D. and Laura (Joyner) Moon, married Elizabeth Boatman. Issue: (1) Elizabeth. (2) E. L., Jr.

EDWARD MOON

Edward, son of Jacob Nelson and Margaret (Rembert) Moon, married Ruth Cochran.

RUTH, daughter of Edward and Ruth (Cochran) Moon, married S. R. Lee. Issue: (1) S. R., Jr. (2) Bayless. (3) Clarence.

EDWARD, son of Edward and Ruth (Cochran) Moon, married Elizabeth Binford. Issue: (1) Edward. (2) Lloyd Binford.

ANDREW REMBERT MOON

Andrew R., son of Jacob Nelson and Margaret (Rembert) Moon, married Elizabeth Harper.

ANN T., daughter of Andrew R. and Elizabeth (Harper) Moon.

WERDNA, daughter of Andrew R. and Elizabeth (Harper) Moon.

WILLIAM HARPER, son of Andrew R. and Elizabeth (Harper) Moon, married Elizabeth Higdon. Issue: Andrew Nelson.

LOUISE, daughter of Andrew R. and Elizabeth (Harper) Moon, married Herbert Yarbrough. Issue: Herbert, Jr.

HARRY NELSON MOON

Harry N., son of Jacob Nelson and Margaret (Rembert) Moon, married Mary Cauffman.

REMBERT, son of Harry N. and Mary (Cauffman) Moon, married Mabel Hamilton. They have no children.

RITA REMBERT MOON

Rita R., daughter of Jacob Nelson and Margaret (Rembert) Moon, married George Winchester Person. They live at Memphis.

MARGARETT REMBERT, daughter of George W. and Rita R. (Moon) Person, married William Lee BeGole. Issue: (1) Margarett Rembert. (2) Rita Louise.

GEORGE W., Jr., son of George W. and Rita R. (Moon) Person, married Gladys Dickinson. They have no children.

WILLIAM F. MOON

William F., seventh child of William and Charlotte (Digges) Moon, was born January 26, 1809. He died August 11, 1823, in Shelby County, Tennessee.

ISAAC WEBSTER MOON

Isaac W., eighth child of William and Charlotte (Digges) Moon, was born September 10, 1811. After his brother Edward's death he moved to Memphis where he could be in close touch with the cotton markets. He married Gilly Goolsby of Tennessee. Their two sons died in infancy. Isaac died near White Haven, Tennessee, July, 1883.

ALBERT G. MOON

Albert G., ninth child of William and Charlotte (Digges) Moon, was born September 9, 1817. He never married, and died near Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 17, 1847.

LITTLEBERRY MOON, Senior

Littleberry, son of Jacob and Mildred Moon, married Jane Breckenridge, daughter of Captain William and Mary (Haden) Hopkins, and granddaughter of Dr. Arthur Hopkins, a Colonel in the Revolutionary War. Littleberry Moon died in Buckingham County in 1814. Issue: William H., Arthur H., Samuel O., Littleberry, Jr., James D., Mary, Jane, and Sarah.

WILLIAM H. MOON

William, son of Littleberry and Jane (Hopkins) Moon, was born in 1795, and died in 1812.

ARTHUR HOPKINS MOON

Arthur Hopkins, son of Littleberry and Jane (Hopkins) Moon, was born in 1796. He was very wealthy, and owned a large landed estate in Buckingham County, Virginia. He married Miss Dingend, who died early. Their only child, Whitfield, married a Mr. Jones and had one daughter. She afterwards married a Dr. Walthall. Arthur's will was dated April 3, 1853, and was probated September 12, 1853, which shows that he died between these dates. His brother, Littleberry, was appointed executor.

SAMUEL OVERTON MOON

Samuel Overton, son of Littleberry and Jane (Hopkins) Moon, was born in Albemarle County, December 15, 1801, and died in Baltimore,

Maryland, October 20, 1870. He was his father's and his Uncle William's executor, and kept in his possession their day books, journals, and ledgers, showing that the firm was in business in Buckingham County at Dianaville, Bridgeport, Virginia Mills, and Scott's Landing. He married Maria Perkins, daughter of Littlebeary and Sallie Price (Perkins) Moon, in Scottsville, March 23, 1826. Issue: Sallie J., Martha O., James S., Maria S., and Mary M.

SALLIE J. MOON

Sallie J., daughter of Samuel Overton and Maria Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born June 28, 1837, and died about 1890. She married J. C. McCue, October 11, 1857.

SAM, son of J. C. and Sallie J. (Moon) McCue, married Fannie Crawford. Issue: (1) Willie, who married a Miss Vinyard. (2) Ruby. (3) Sam, Jr.

MATTIE, daughter of J. C. and Sallie J. (Moon) McCue, married Willie Rodes, and had no children.

EDWARD O., son of J. C. and Sallie J. (Moon) McCue, married Belle Michie. Issue: (1) E. O., Jr., who married Joel Cochran, and whose daughter is Joel Cochran. (2) A daughter who married a Mr. Holsterman. Issue: One child.

JOHN, son of J. C. and Sallie J. (Moon) McCue, married a Miss Dixon.

CHARLES, son of J. C. and Sallie J. (Moon) McCue, married Margaret Hall. Issue: (1) Mattie. (2) Newton. (3) Margaret.

DR. FRANK, son of J. C. and Sallie J. (Moon) McCue, married Miss Sanfrisco.

HARRY, son of J. C. and Sallie J. (Moon) McCue.

LESLIE, son of J. C. and Sallie J. (Moon) McCue, married Margaret Shirley.

MARTHA OVERTON MOON

Martha Overton, daughter of Samuel Overton and Maria Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born October 29, 1840. She married James Stephens White in October, 1857, and settled in Albemarle County near Red Hill. He was born February 12, 1832, and died August 1, 1888.

JOHN OVERTON, son of J. S. and Martha Overton (Moon) White, died in 1880.

MARIA CAROLINE, daughter of J. S. and Martha Overton (Moon) White, married Richard Dabney Anderson. Issue: (1) Fannie Overton, who died in 1883. (2) Martha James, who married Ephraim Roland. Issue: Caroline Westcott, Ephraim, Martha Moon, Louise Gray, Richard Anderson, and William Pinkerton. (3) John Randolph. (4) Maria Caroline. (5) Richard Dabney, a physician who married Constance Bainbridge. He died July 1, 1887. (6) Mary

Brown, who died in 1886. (7) Emily Hope, who died in 1890. (8) Louise Gray. (9) Richard Dabney, II. (10) William Lawrence, who died in 1896. (11) Rebecca Barton. (12) Nelson Randolph. (13) Annabell.

JAMES GARRETT, son of J. S. and Martha Overton (Moon) White, married Mary Carpenter in 1887. Issue: (1) Martha, who died in 1889. (2) Mary, who died in 1889. (3) James Garrett, Jr., who married Mary Massie Turner, and whose child is James G., III. (4) India. (5) Carolina Anderson, who married Joseph I. Patterson. Issue: Joseph Redwine, James White, and Julius Culver. (6) Josephine. (7) An infant, who died. (8) John Stephen, who married Mary C. Fenwick. Issue: Mary E., Anne Carpenter, and John Stephen, III. (9) Edward Moon. (10) William Jerry. (11) Mary Page, who married Bernard Peyton Teel. Issue: B. P., Jr. Several of Martha Overton's children died in infancy.

JAMES SUMMERFIELD MOON

James Summerfield, son of Samuel Overton and Maria Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born December, 1844. He married Julia Ann Glendy, May 20, 1868, and lived at Batesville, Virginia. He died August 28, 1883.

MARIA MONTGOMERY (Daisy), daughter of James S. and Julia Ann (Glendy) Moon, married Dr. Thomas Ulvan Taylor, Dean of Engineering Department and Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Texas, at Austin. Issue: (1) Dr. Summerfield, who married Florence Riner. (2) Julia Louise, who married Charles Horace Houston, and whose only child is Jane Hopkins.

MARY BELLE, daughter of James S. and Julia Ann (Glendy) Moon, married Dr. Oscar Melville Baylor of the A. & M. College of Texas. Issue: Julia Braden.

AN INFANT, child of James S. and Julia Ann (Glendy) Moon.

MARIA SAMUEL MOON

Maria Samuel, daughter of Samuel Overton and Maria Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born September 15, 1848. She married, first, Frank S. Durrett, April 8, 1868, and lived in Albemarle County. She later married Marshall Dinwiddie, and died about 1905, leaving no children.

MARY MILDRED MOON

Mary Mildred, daughter of Samuel Overton and Maria Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born in 1852. She married Dr. James Durrett, brother of Frank, who married Maria Samuel Moon, in 1871.

WILLIAM OVERTON, son of Dr. James and Mary Mildred (Moon) Durrett, married a distant cousin, Annie Martha Early. Issue: (1) Marian Kathleen. (2) Carrie Overton. (3) Early.

MARY, daughter of Dr. James and Mary Mildred (Moon) Durrett, married Morris Watson. They have no children.

FRANK, son of Dr. James and Mary Mildred (Moon) Durrett, died unmarried.

LITTLEBERRY MOON, Jr.

Littleberry, son of Littleberry and Jane (Hopkins) Moon, was born in 1805. He married Martha Perkins, daughter of Littlebeary Moon, who was the son of William and Elizabeth Moon, and settled in Campbell County, Virginia. He moved from his father's home in Buckingham County in 1838, and lived at the top of *Moon's Mountain* near Leesville, Virginia, which took its name from this family. He bought six hundred acres of land and built his home, Viewmont. (Early's Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches.) He died March 10, 1886. Issue: Maria O., James M., Sallie P. P., Jennie B., Littlebeary, John, Edwin, Martha P., James A., William L., Ida B., and Elizabeth D.

MARIA OVERTON MOON

Maria Overton, daughter of Littleberry and Martha Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born August 6, 1832. She married Elisha Keen Gilbert, May 14, 1850, and died September 16, 1857.

EMMA KEEN, daughter of Elisha Keen and Maria Overton (Moon) Gilbert, married John P. Bell of Calloway County, Missouri, who was wounded at Springfield, Altoona, and the Battle of Vicksburg. Issue: (1) Ovid Keen, who married Lucy Maud Hall. (2) Minnie Overton, who married Otto Frederick Kreuger, and whose only child, Frederick Wade, died in infancy. Mr. Kreuger died March 9, 1908. (3) Elizabeth Moon, who died young. (4) Martha Christian. (5) Frances Katherine. (6) Body Ella, who is now dead. (7) John Edwards, who married Nellie Payne, and whose child is John Payne. (8) William, who died young. (9) Preston. (10) Grace, who died young.

JAMES M. MOON

James M., son of Littleberry and Martha Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born November 27, 1833, and died August 11, 1836.

SALLIE PRICE PERKINS MOON

Sallie P. P., daughter of Littleberry and Martha Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born March 21, 1836, married, June 16, 1857, Colonel William Horsley Goodman of Albemarle County, who was born December 20, 1824, and died November, 1881. She died February 16, 1913.

WILLIAM H., Jr., son of Col. William H. and Sallie P. P. (Moon) Goodman, married Constance Moon Nally. Issue: William Dennis, a physician of Washington, D. C., who married Martha Woodall, and has William H. and Clara Lewellyn.

JOHN MOON, son of Col. William H. and Sallie P. P. (Moon) Goodman, married Magnolia Dennis Nalley. Issue: John Horace, who died young.

SARAH MARTHA, daughter of Col. William H. and Sallie P. P. (Moon) Goodman, married her second cousin, Littlebeary T. Deyerle. Issue: Sallie Mildred, who married Prof. Obed Wiemer Johnson. Issue: Ryland Deyerle, David Rodes, Virginia Mildred, and Sarah Frances. Mrs. Johnson died February 11, 1938.

JENNIE BRECKENRIDGE, daughter of Col. William H. and Sallie P. P. (Moon) Goodman, died in infancy.

MARY LILLIE, daughter of Col. William H. and Sallie P. P. (Moon) Goodman, never married.

EDWARD RODES, son of Col. William H. and Sallie P. P. (Moon) Goodman, never married.

ANNIE MARIA, daughter of Col. William H. and Sallie P. P. (Moon) Goodman, married Victor Brandon Anthony. Issue: (1) John Benjamin, who married Ruth Burnley. Issue: J. B., Jr., and Nell Burnley. (2) William Goodman, who never married. (3) Victor Brandon, who married Loula Gettle. Issue: V. B., Jr., Houston, Marie, and Horace. (4) Sallie Jane, who married Walter Foster. Issue: Walter, George, William, and Annie. (5) Edwin, who married Mabel Anthony, and had eight children. (6) Littlebeary, who married Helen Langford, and have no children.

JENNIE MOON, daughter of Col. William H. and Sallie P. P. (Moon) Goodman.

ELIZABETH KEEN, daughter of Col. William H. and Sallie P. P. (Moon) Goodman, married Gordon Kent. Issue: (1) Nell Tompkins, who married Malcolm Younger, and have Carolyn. (2) Gordon, Jr.

AGATHA MAUD, daughter of Col. William H. and Sallie P. P. (Moon) Goodman, married William Rice Michie. Issue: Wilson Barrett.

HORACE LITTLEBERRY, son of Col. William H. and Sallie P. P. (Moon) Goodman, a physician, married Mae Jones. Issue: (1) Horace L., Jr. (2) Virginia Catherine, who married Charles Elliott Tilton.

JENNIE BRECKENRIDGE MOON

Jennie B., daughter of Littleberry and Martha Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born October 31, 1838. She married Leverett Saltenstall Early, and settled in Campbell County Virginia.

SARAH BRECKENRIDGE, daughter of L. S. and Jennie B. (Moon) Early, married Dr. William Clayton Powell. They had no children.

ANNE MARTHA, daughter of L. S. and Jennie B. (Moon) Early, married William Overton Durrett, a son of Dr. James S. and Mary Mildred (Moon) Durrett. Issue: (1) Miriam, who married Clarence Riardon. (2) Frances.

LITTLEBERRY MOON

Littlebeary, son of Littleberry and Martha Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born July 24, 1840, and died at the age of nineteen.

JOHN MOON

John, son of Littleberry and Martha Perkins (Moon) Moon, who was born October 30, 1842, never married. He was in J. E. B. Stuart's brigade and Col. Mumford's command. He was with Lee at Appomattox, and is mentioned in Howison's History of the War "as a remarkable scout." He died August 24, 1873.

EDWIN MOON

Edwin, son of Littleberry and Martha Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born October 8, 1845. At the age of sixteen he was a student at the New London Academy when the Civil War broke out. He joined J. E. B. Stuart's brigade and Col. Mumford's command. He was killed at the Battle of Yellow Tavern in the seven days' fight around Richmond, May 12, 1864.

MARTHA P. MOON

Martha P., daughter of Littleberry and Martha Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born December 14, 1847, and died October 24, 1862.

JAMES ARTHUR MOON

James A., son of Littleberry and Martha Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born April 1, 1849, and died November 15, 1862.

WILLIAM L. MOON

William L., son of Littleberry and Martha Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born July 1, 1851, and died October 4, 1862.

IDA BLANCHE MOON

Ida Blanche, daughter of Littleberry and Martha Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born April 20, 1853, and died July 18, 1854.

ELIZABETH DIBRELL MOON

Elizabeth D., daughter of Littleberry and Martha Perkins (Moon) Moon, was born August 20, 1856. She married Samuel Cook Goggin of Bedford County, who was a member of the legislature and congressman from the Sixth District. He ran for governor of Virginia just prior to the war.

LIZZIE DIBRELL, daughter of S. C. and Elizabeth D. (Moon) Goggin, died young.

MARY BELLE, daughter of S. C. and Elizabeth D. (Moon) Goggin, married Page Nelson. Issue: Virginia, who married Mr. Boza, and has a daughter.

SALLIE SHEPPERSON, daughter of S. C. and Elizabeth D. (Moon) Goggin.

WILLIAM LEFTWICH, son of S. C. and Elizabeth D. (Moon) Goggin.

MARTHA MOON, daughter of S. C. and Elizabeth D. (Moon) Goggin, married Charles Woodson. Issue: (1) Charles, Jr., who married Virginia Perkins, and have no children. (2) Alma. (3) Annie, who married a lawyer. (4) Samuel Cook. (5) Martha.

FANNIE OCTAVIA, daughter of S. C. and Elizabeth D. (Moon) Goggin, married a Mr. Moorman, and has no children.

RUTH, daughter of S. C. and Elizabeth D. (Moon) Goggin, married Collie Langford, and has one child.

JAMES D. MOON

James D., son of Littleberry and Jane (Hopkins) Moon, died in 1838.

MARY MOON

Mary, daughter of Littleberry and Jane (Hopkins) Moon, married Dennis O. Nally.

WILLIAM NALLY

William, son of Dennis O. and Mary (Moon) Nally.

LITTLEBEARY NALLY

Littlebeary, son of Dennis O. and Mary (Moon) Nally.

DENNIS NALLY

Dennis, son of Dennis O. and Mary (Moon) Nally.

MARY NALLY

Mary, daughter of Dennis O. and Mary (Moon) Nally, married Rev. Washington Abell. Issue: Four daughters and two sons.

CLARA NALLY

Clara, daughter of Dennis O. and Mary (Moon) Nally, married Prof. Tuck.

ELIZA NALLY

Eliza, daughter of Dennis O. and Mary (Moon) Nally, married a Mr. French.

A DAUGHTER of Dennis O. and Mary (Moon) Nally, married a Ridgely, and another daughter died young.

JANE MOON

Jane, daughter of Littleberry and Jane (Hopkins) Moon, married Shelton Roberts, and their sons, William and Shelton, died of typhoid fever.

SARAH MOON

Sarah, daughter of Littleberry and Jane (Hopkins) Moon, died unmarried, of typhoid fever about the same time as did her nephews, William and Shelton Roberts.

PATSY MOON

Patsy, said to be a daughter of Jacob and Mildred Moon, married Charles Martin. He was born in Albemarle County, and served in the Revolutionary War. The late Senator Tom Martin was a descendant. Charles and Patsy (Moon) Martin's daughter, Patsy, married Thomas Cobb.

JACOB MOON

It has been thought that Jacob, the Paymaster, who was born in 1737, was the son of Jacob Moon, who, with his brother, William, settled in Albemarle County sometime before 1750. It is more probable, however, that he was an uncle of the above Jacob, or of another line. The records of the War Department at Washington show that Jacob Moon, the Paymaster, served in the 14th Virginia Regiment, commanded successively by Col. Charles Lewis, the Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Buford, and Col. William Davies. He was appointed April 26, 1777, and resigned August 28, 1778, as Paymaster of the 14th Regiment.

In the fall of 1778 he married Ann or Nancy, who was born about the year 1760, daughter of Christopher Ammon, it is thought of New Kent County, Virginia, sometime before 1780.

On June 29, 1779, he enlisted in a Virginia Regiment from Bedford County. Two thousand pounds was advanced to him to recruit men. He served until March 15, 1781, when at the Battle of Guilford Court House he was either killed, or so badly wounded, that he died four days later. He served as Lieutenant with the Virginia troops and when he was wounded at the Battle of Guilford he was in Col. Lynch's Virginia Regiment. His heirs received 2666 acres of land for his Revolutionary service, and were entitled to additional bounty land.

Jacob Moon's will dated March 2, 1781, was probated May 28, 1781. (Records of Bedford County, Will Book A, p. 393.) He left to his youngest son two hundred acres of land in Albemarle County adjoining the old Furnace. He appointed his brothers, William and Archelaus, and his wife executors.

A few years after Jacob Moon's death, his widow married in Bedford County, Samuel Hancock, and on account of Hancocks' services in the Revolution she received a pension May 22, 1841, in Bedford County, from the date of his death.

Jacob and Ann or Nancy (Ammon) Moon had two sons, Christopher and Jacob, Jr., who was born after his father's death, August 11, 1781, and died in infancy. Christopher was born November 15, 1779. On his application, executed October 24, 1842, he was allowed the pension that was due his mother on account of the Revolutionary services of his father.

On June 22, 1821, Christopher Moon conveyed to James Callaway 87 acres of land in Bedford County on the branches of the Elk Creek. (Records of Bedford County, Deed Book K, p. 367).

ARCHELAUS MOON

Archelaus was probably a brother of the Paymaster, Jacob Moon. He was a First Lieutenant of the 14th Virginia Regiment in the Revolutionary War. He was appointed December 23, 1776, and resigned November 13, 1777. He was in Capt. George Lambert's company, commanded by Col. Charles Lewis. The notes from Campbell County Court for March 7, 1782, show that Archelaus Moon was among the number of those recommended as proper persons for the office of Lieutenants of Militia of the County. They produced their commission and took oath as lieutenants of militia for Campbell County. In 1784 Archelaus purchased about 300 acres in Bedford County from Jacob Moon. (Records of Albemarle County, Deed Book G, p. 432).

WILLIAM MOON LINE

William II, son of William I, and brother of the original Jacob Moon, purchased a thousand acres in Albemarle County, Virginia, from Hardin Burnley on the lower Hardware River. It is not known when this purchase was made, but Woods says in his History of Albemarle County, "The fact is stated in a conveyance of the part of the land by Moon, to John Lewis in 1760."

William Moon married Elizabeth ———, and died in 1800. Issue: William, Jr., Richard, Littlebeary, Jacob, Judith, Susan, Martha, Elizabeth, Lucy and Sarah.

WILLIAM MOON, Jr.

William, Jr., son of William and Elizabeth Moon, married Elizabeth ———. Records of Albemarle County, Deed Book 26, p. 233, states that he and his wife, Elizabeth, on May 26, 1812, sold Pleasant Dawson 290¼ acres in Albemarle County, adjoining the Hardware River.

RICHARD MOON

Richard, son of William and Elizabeth Moon, married Winifred ———, and died in 1819.

THOMAS MOON

Thomas, son of Richard and Winifred Moon, married Sallie T. Murray, who died February 22, 1859. He died September 27, 1858.

RICHARD, son of Thomas and Sallie T. (Murray) Moon, married Frances Moon.

THOMAS T., son of Thomas and Sallie T. (Murray) Moon, died unmarried.

MARY A., daughter of Thomas and Sallie T. (Murray) Moon, married Charles N. Goodwin.

WILLIAM D., son of Thomas and Sallie T. (Murray) Moon, died, unmarried, during the Civil War.

NATHANIEL, son of Thomas and Sallie T. (Murray) Moon, died young in 1840.

FLEMING B., son of Thomas and Sallie T. (Murray) Moon, married Ellen Seay.

SALLIE T., daughter of Thomas and Sallie T. (Murray) Moon, married John B. Kidd, and lived near Scottsville. Issue: (1) Samuella Washington, who married A. B. Maxey. (2) Winifred Hicks. (3) Sarah Tillman, who married E. S. White. (4) Thomas Brooks. (5) Samuel Allen. (6) John Henry. (7) Sarah Dickens, who married J. E. Adams. (8) Mary Ann. (9) Cornelia Mildred Pearl, who married F. S. Higdon.

JACOB, son of Thomas and Sallie T. (Murray) Moon, never married. He was killed in the Civil War.

SAMUEL W., son of Thomas and Sallie T. (Murray) Moon, married Martha Gibson.

JOHN WASHINGTON, son of Thomas and Sallie T. (Murray) Moon, married Martha Thomas. Issue: (1) William F., who married Cora Kent. (2) Dora A., who married Reese Goodwin. (3) Charles T., who married Maggie Tutwiler. (4) Walter, who married Scott Blackburn. (5) Eva, who married first, Andrew Martin; second, Charles Hampshire. (6) Lindsay L., who married Myrtle Robertson. (7) Bluford Luther, who never married.

RICHARD MOON

Richard, son of Richard and Winifred Moon, lived on Briary Creek, and hence had the affix B. to distinguish him from his cousin, Richard Tennessee. His will, dated March 5, 1870, was proved and recorded in Albemarle County, May 8, 1870. It names daughters, Amanda Tulwiler, Willie M. Parsons, and Carolina F. Nottingham; sons, Daniel T., and Richard F.

WILLIAM MOON

William, son of Richard and Winifred Moon, married Elizabeth Hamner.

JOHN, son of William and Elizabeth (Hamner) Moon.

WILLIAM, son of William and Elizabeth (Hamner) Moon.

ROXANA, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hamner) Moon, married Henry Boatright.

ARCHER, son of William and Elizabeth (Hamner) Moon.

MARTHA, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hamner) Moon.

ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hamner) Moon.

JUDITH, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hamner) Moon.

SARAH, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hamner) Moon.

PLEASANT, son of William and Elizabeth (Hamner) Moon. It is thought that this Pleasant was the Pleasant Lafayette Moon, who was born near Cartersville, Georgia, July, 1826, and died June 21, 1902. (J. W. Moon's The Moons and Kindred Families.) He married Sarah Morris, who was born December 20, 1827, and died December 21, 1906. Issue: (1) John Lafayette, who married Lizzie Thomas. Issue: Rev. John Lawton, who married Carrie Cook Chappell, and died in France during the World War, and whose child died young; Alleen Thomas; Eloise; Charles Morris, who married Celeste Shadburn; and Henry, who married Frances Ansley. (2) Judge Joseph Morris, who married Mary Puckett. Issue: LaNell, who married Dr. Harry B. Bradford, and has Harry, Jr.; and Ina, who married W. L. Webb. (3) Charles Alexander, who married Hattie Amanda Goodwin. Issue: (a) Marian Grey. (b) Bessie, who died in infancy. (c) Charles Albert, an attorney of Muskogee, Oklahoma, and at one time, Congressman from that state, married Azella Gilmore. Issue: Nadeane, who married Carl W. Taylor; and Charlotte. (d) Eugenia, who married, first, Harry M. Settle; second, Robert W. Roth. They have no children. (4) Caroline Dewald, who married Mr. Baker. Issue: One daughter. She married second, R. N. Bruce. Issue: (a) Rubye, who married Thomas Felton Willis, and whose children are Robert Thomas, Sarah Evelyn, and Betty Maxine; and (b) Sarah LaNora, who married Bernard J. Sloan. (5) Robert D., who married Carrie Payne. (6) Dr. Pleasant Leonidas, who married Annie Lane, and whose children are Dr. P. L., Jr., and Sarah.

MILDRED, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hamner) Moon, married Thomas Garland.

NATHANIEL MOON

Nathaniel, son of Richard and Winifred Moon, married his cousin, Roxana Moon, and removed to Upsher County, West Virginia.

ELIZABETH MOON

Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Winifred Moon, married Jeremiah Cleveland.

SARAH MOON

Sarah, daughter of Richard and Winifred Moon, married William Cleveland. Issue: Jermiah, Benjamin, Richard, William, Martha, and several daughters.

LUCY MOON

Lucy, daughter of Richard and Winifred Moon.

FLEMING MOON

Fleming, son of Richard and Winifred Moon.

JACOB MOON

Jacob, son of Richard and Winifred Moon, married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Darneille. Issue: John D.; Isaac D.; Elizabeth; Mary, who married Thomas N. Trice; Virginia; Charlotte; Anna; and Martha Louise.

MARTHA MOON

Martha, daughter of Richard and Winifred Moon.

SAMUEL MOON

Samuel W., son of Richard and Winifred Moon.

LITTLEBEARY MOON

Littlebeary, son of William and Elizabeth Moon, was born in 1790. He lived in Buckingham County, Virginia, and was in business at the Virginia Mills as shown by the ledgers among the books of the late S. O. Moon. He was also a wealthy merchant of Scottsville. He married Sallie Price Perkins, in 1812. She was born in 1795, and was the daughter of Hardin P. and Mildred (Moore) Perkins. The old homestead of Littlebeary Moon is in Scottsville, and is situated on the high hill above the town. In the private graveyard rest the remains of Littlebeary and his wife.

The following names taken from Journal No. 1 of the firm of William and Littleberry Moon, which begins May 1, 1808, when the firm was in business at Stony Point, may be of some interest:

"Captain William Moon", "William Moon (son of William)". "William Moon, Jr.". William Moon, Sr.", "Littleberry Moon", "Littleberry Moon, Jr.". Nathaniel Moon". "Richard Moon (son of Richard)", "Pleasant Moon (per Brother William)". "Richard (Tennessee) Moon". (T. U. Taylor's The Moons of Albemarle County.)

Littlebeary Moon died in 1827. He left a will dated November 30, 1826, which was proved February 5, 1827, making a loan to his wife, and mentioning their four daughters, Maria, Martha, Mary, and Mildred. (Records of Albemarle County, Virginia, Will Book 9, p. 10.)

His son-in-law, S. O. Moon, acted as executor of his estate and guardian of the children, Mary and Mildred.

Sallie Price (Perkins) Moon died seven years later, and the two younger children went to live with their sister, Maria.

MARIA PERKINS MOON

Maria Perkins, daughter of Littlebeary and Sallie Price (Perkins) Moon, was born in 1813. She married on March 23, 1826, Samuel O. Moon, a son of Littlebeary and Jane (Hopkins) Moon of Buckingham County, Virginia. She died September 12, 1856, and is buried in the family graveyard on the S. O. Moon farm at Batesville. [See page 48].

MARTHA PERKINS MOON

Martha Perkins, daughter of Littlebeary and Sallie Price (Perkins) Moon, was born March 5, 1815. She married, August 4, 1831, Littlebeary Moon, her third cousin and son of Littlebeary, who was the son of the original William Moon, and brother of S. O. Moon, and settled in Campbell County, Virginia. "The marriage of these two sisters to brothers connected their descendants on to both lines of descent, that is, on to the original William Moon and the original Jacob." Martha Perkins died October 26, 1903. [See page 50].

MARY PERKINS MOON

Mary Perkins, daughter of Littlebeary and Sallie Price (Perkins) Moon, was born in 1818. She married Rev. William Hopkins Turner, January 10, 1839, and died January 14, 1892. He died August 11, 1914.

A SON, of Rev. W. H. and Mary P. (Moon) Turner, died young.

SALLIE P., daughter of Rev. W. H. and Mary P. (Moon) Turner, married C. Benton Lipscomb. Issue: (1) Ida, who married Egbert Haden, and has no children. (2) William P., who married Annie T. Goodloe. Issue: Taverner; Janie, who married John Battie, a lawyer of Charlottesville; and Annie. (3) Edgar Pritchell, who married, but has no children. (4) Lou, who married Frank Noell. After his death she married again. Issue: Bettie; Mattie; and Duncan, who married a Miss Winn, and has no children. (5) John Early, who died young. (6) Emma Estelle.

ISABELLA H., daughter of Rev. W. H. and Mary P. (Moon) Turner, who married J. Edward Hall. Issue: (1) William, who married Miss Williams, and has two daughters. (2) Martha, who married George Sheppard, and has children. (3) Isabel, who married Charles Yancy, and has no children. (4) Gertrude, who married Bright Sheppard, and has several children. (5) Marvin, who married Miss Railey, and has no children.

MARTHA P., daughter of Rev. W. H. and Mary P. (Moon) Turner, who married Henry C. Page, and has six children.

MARIA O., daughter of Rev. W. H. and Mary P. (Moon) Turner, married R. Watson Hall. Issue: (1) Mary, who married Robert Sadler. Issue: Pauline, who died unmarried; Watson, who married Marie Mahone, and has two children: Mary, who married William S. Anderson; and Schlater. (2) Harvey Edward, who married Cora Brand, and has one daughter. (3) Richard O., who married Lottie McWilliam. Issue: Chester O., who married Margary Sully; Richard W.; and Elizabeth. (4) Samuel, who died unmarried. (5) Nettie Gabel, who married Rev. Samuel Dumville. Issue: Hall and David.

MILDRED EMMA, daughter of Rev. W. H. and Mary P. (Moon) Turner, married J. N. Haden. Issue: Two sons and a daughter, who married a Mr. Mayo.

W. H., Jr., son of Rev. W. H. and Mary P. (Moon) Turner, married Ida Massie Smith. Issue: (1) Robert, who married a Miss Winn. (2) Mary, who married James White, and has one son. (3) Dorothy, who married Dr. Hawthorne. (4) Virginia, who married John Carpenter, and has one son. (5) John, who is a physician. (6) George, who married Lutie Williams, and has no children.

JOHN E., son of Rev. W. H. and Mary P. (Moon) Turner, married Betty A. Hamilton.

GEORGE STOVAL, son of Rev. W. H. and Mary P. (Moon) Turner, married Lucy Moffit Williams, and has no children.

MILDRED PERKINS MOON

Mildred Perkins, fourth child of Littlebeary and Sallie Price (Perkins) Moon, was born July 19, 1825. She married Rev. Thomas J. Deyerle of Lafayette, Virginia.

SALLIE GATEWOOD, daughter of Rev. T. J. and Mildred P. (Moon) Deyerle, married John Gardner of Lafayette, Virginia. Issue: (1) Isaac. (2) Walter, who married, first, Lillie Gordon, and had no children; second, Nora Barnett. Their child, James Cannon, married Pauline Canner. (3) Irene, who married P. Isbon Apgar. Issue: (a) Gretta, who is unmarried. (b) Walter, who married Hazel Shelor. Issue: Frederick Isbon and Donald David. (c) Edith, who is unmarried. (d) Janet, who married F. L. Ross. Issue: June. (4) Oscar, who married Sadie Norcross. Issue: (a) Rollin N. (b) Lewin, who died December 16, 1919. (c) Blanch, who married H. H. Trivett. Issue: Edith. (d) Howard. (e) Wallis, who married Mary Cockran. Issue: Lewin; Jack; Claude, who married Nena Levell; Ellen; John Nelson; Raymond; and Thomas, who married Louise Stultz. (5) Lorena, who married James Butt. Issue: (a) Lottie, who married Frank Page. Issue: Leora, Wilbur, Wilton, and Frank, Jr. (b) Nellie, who married Charles Peterson. Issue: Edith, Vera, Charles Leslie, Louise, and Yvonne Dell. (c) Sidney, who is unmarried. (d) Lillie Belle, who married Earl Ready, and has no children. (e) Dorothy, who married Roy Jones. Issue: Barbara. (6) Rollin Gardner, who married, first, Ethel Harper. Issue: (a) Bruce. (b) Edna, who mar-

ried David Campbell. Issue: D. J. and Fred. (c) Merle, who married Jack Haire. Issue: Jean and Jack, Jr. (d) Ethel Gladys. Rollin Gardner married, second, Nellie Kroger. Issue: (e) Kathryn. (f) R. G., Jr.

GEORGE MITCHELL, son of Rev. T. J. and Mildred (Moon) Deyerle, never married. He died July 22, 1930.

EMMA C., daughter of Rev. T. J. and Mildred P. (Moon) Deyerle, married James Henning. They have no children.

CHARLES, son of Rev. T. J. and Mildred P. (Moon) Deyerle, married a Miss Best. Issue: Montgomery and Charles.

MARTHA MOON, daughter of Rev. T. J. and Mildred P. (Moon) Deyerle, married Floyd.

LITTLEBEARY, son of Rev. T. J. and Mildred P. (Moon) Deyerle, married his second cousin, Sarah Martha Goodman, March 4, 1895. [See p. 51].

WILLIAM OVERTON, son of Rev. T. J. and Mildred P. (Moon) Deyerle, married Hattie Eaker. Issue: (1) Willie Boyd, who married Charles L. Cook. Issue: Mildred, Charles Lewis, Mary Sue, and a child whose name is not known. (2) Martha, who married Floy Hurst, and had no children. (3) Georgia. (4) Kathleen. (5) Wallace.

JANE LEWIS, daughter of Rev. T. J. and Mildred P. (Moon) Deyerle, married James F. Robertson. Issue (1) Leon, who died young. (2) Marcus. (3) Louise. (4) Anne Armstead, who married Jean Snelling.

MILDRED CORNELIA WHITE, daughter of T. J. and Mildred P. (Moon) Deyerle, married James Edward Supplee of Washington, D. C. Issue: (1) Dr. Eugene Deyerle, who married Florence Gore, and has no children. (2) Harold, who married Frances Bragg. Issue: Jean, Harold, Jr., and a third child. (3) Dr. Carlton, who married Grace Lindsay, and has no children. (4) Constance Moon.

CELESTINE, daughter of T. J. and Mildred P. (Moon) Deyerle, died young.

JACOB MOON

Jacob, son of William and Elizabeth Moon, married Mildred Hamner, and died in 1811.

SAMUEL, son of William and Elizabeth Moon.

SCHUYLER, son of William and Elizabeth Moon.

MARY, daughter of William and Elizabeth Moon.

ROXANA, daughter of William and Elizabeth Moon, married her cousin, Nathaniel Moon.

SUSAN, daughter of William and Elizabeth Moon.

TURNER, son of William and Elizabeth Moon.

ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Elizabeth Moon, married William Hopkins, Jr., and died in 1820. Issue: (1) Ann, who married Peter Porter. (2) Mildred, who married James Thomas. (3) Jane, who married Littleberry Moon. (4) Mary. (5) Margaret. (6) Isabel, who married Henry Turner, and whose son was William. (7) Elizabeth, who married Jesse Haden. (8) Samuel. (9) William.

JUDITH MOON

Judith, daughter of William and Elizabeth Moon, married Charles Moorman, Jr., son of Charles and Mary (Adams) Moorman.

SUSAN MOON

Susan, daughter of William and Elizabeth Moon, married Thomas Tilman.

MARTHA MOON

Martha, daughter of William and Elizabeth Moon, married William Viers, and removed to Mason County, Kentucky.

ELIZABETH MOON

Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Moon, married Henry A. Bryant.

LUCY MOON

Lucy, daughter of William and Elizabeth Moon, married John Steele.

SARAH MOON

Sarah, daughter of William and Elizabeth Moon, married Robert, son of Charles and Mary (Adams) Moorman. Issue: Mary, who married William Roper; and Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Johnson. [See Johnson and Appling families].

The military records of Virginia show that the following Moons enlisted for services in the American Revolutionary War from Virginia: Lieutenant Archelaus; Captain Archibald; Private Archilaus; Private Archillus; Gideon; Lieutenant Jacob, Jr., Paymaster of 14th Virginia Regiment; Jacob; William, seaman, Naval; Private Pleasant, who served in the 14th Virginia Regiment as a sergeant in the same company and regiment as Archelaus, and who was appointed December 23, 1776, and died September 4, 1777; and a Hugh Moon, Lieutenant of a Virginia Regiment in 1780, who died October 24, 1833.

BARCLAY (Berchelai)

Barclay Arms: Azure, a chevron, and in chief three crosses patie argent. Upon the escutcheon is placed a helmet befitting his degree, with a mantling gules double argent; and upon a wreath of his liveries is set for *Crest*, a mitre or, and in scroll, over the same this *motto*, "In cruce spero." *Supporters*—Two savages wreathed around the loins with oak, each holding in the exterior hand a club all proper. (A Directory of Gentlemen of Coat Armour, compiled by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, London, 1905. 5th ed.)

On a wooded slope in old Gloucestershire, England, stands the ancient and massive gray Castle of Berkeley. The picture it forms against a background of vivid green is one of great beauty, and though it is in a perfect state of preservation, it bears the marks of many sieges. Through the meadow flows the little Avon, which empties into the Pill or Creek of Berkeley, and finally into the Severn, whose southern shore is about two miles from the castle. A short distance to the north is the Parish Church, with its detached tower, and still further north, the town of Berkeley, both of which stand on rising ground. The meadows about the Castle were once an almost "impassable" morass, a condition which contributed in no small measure to the protection of the place. With the passing of the centuries these meadows are now beautiful grass lands. The beauty of the estates is also added to by the timber, which is of great size. To the west rise the Welsh Mountains in the distance and to the east the Coteswold Hills. Berkeley is built of very rude rubble masonry, and is a "rare example of an ancient castle inhabited for at least eight centuries, and which has descended in one family, through the male line, from the reign of Stephen, and in the female line from the time of the Conqueror."

The origin of the surname, Barclay, may be traced to Berkeley in Gloucestershire in the time of William the Conqueror. "In the Saxon Chronicle," says Rev. Charles W. Barclay, "we find the name written *Beorcenlau*, a form suggesting a derivation from *beorce*, the birch tree, which grows plentifully in the present day in the vale of Berkeley. The name might, however, be traced with greater probability to the birch tree, since in Doomesday Book it takes the form of Berchelai, suggestive of *berk* or birch and *lea* the old word for meadow. It seems probable that so well watered and wooded a district might derive its name from the prevailing timber."

It has been stated that, in the generation represented by Doomesday Book, a man's name is "an absolutely certain guide to his nationality." This would seem to be proof that the Barclays were Norman, as the names Roger and Ralph are certainly of Norman stock.

The name Barclay has many variations in spelling.

ROGER DE BERCHELAI I was the progenitor of the various branches of the Barclay families in England, Scotland, Ireland, and America. Soon after the Conquest he was appointed provost of Berkeley by Earl Fitzosborn, and his possession confirmed by the King. He held the position of Earl by tenure. He was one of the

King's favorites, and in the year 1080, King William spent Easter at Berkeley. To Ralph, brother of Roger de Berchelai, were committed the land of Wapley and Stanley. Later Roger's son took possession of these lands, which indicate that Ralph probably died during his brother's lifetime. In Doomesday Book is recorded much of interest concerning the lands of Roger de Berchelai. One entry, under the heading of King's Land, gives the whole account of the Manor of Barchelai, "by far the greatest and most important in the country." He was a man of great wealth. In the manor were included many lesser manors—the total number of acres being 70,583; the hides being 150, with the whole under the charge of Roger de Berchelai, whose yearly payment amounted to £187,10s. From Doomesday we learn that Roger de Berchelai, who was "one of the most powerful and influential men of Gloucestershire," held 70,000 acres which was nearly one tenth of the whole shire. It is thought that Roger de Berchelai built a portion of the Berkeley Castle himself.

Roger de Berchelai no doubt felt the death of the Conqueror during the struggle for his throne, as the *Saxon Chronicle* states that in 1088 "all Berkeley Hernessex was waisted and the town" (one version adding "and castle") burnt by the Barons in arms against William Rufus."

Roger de Berchelai's wife was Rissa. In an ancient document at Rouen, giving the benefactors to the Abbey of Aumale in Normandy, are the names of Roger de Berchelaico and, Rissa, his wife. The charter stating this gift is written upon parchment, and is still extant. It reads:

Rogerus de Berchelaico, with his wife Rissa, gave a cope with a pallium, a costly priestly vestment, in which not even was its girdle wanting. He gave also a silver cup, a golden cross and two bells.

With the suppression of the Monasteries in France, this charter was transferred to the archives of the Department of the Seine Inferieure at Rouen. Very little is known of Rissa.

Roger de Berchelai died about the year 1093. Issue: (1) Eustace, who held the Manor of Berkeley in 1093, and died about 1094. (2) Roger, who succeeded to the Manor about 1094, and died about 1131. It is through him that the Barclays of Dursley descended. (3) A son, name unknown, from whom descended the Berkeleys of Cubberley. (4) John, from whom the Scottish Barclay's descended. (5) A daughter, who became a nun at Shaftersbury Abbey.

JOHN de BERKELEY, Towie I, son of Roger de Berchelai and his wife, Rissa, went in 1069, in the retinue of Margaret, the sister of England's king, to Scotland. Margaret became the wife of Malcolm Caenair, King of Scotland, who granted the lands of Towie to John de Berkeley. It was this John from whom the Scottish Barclays descended. He and his wife had many sons among whom were Walter and Alexander. At the death of John the Saxon Gloucester Berkeleys became extinct in the male line.

WALTER de BERKELEY LINE

Walter, Gartley I, eldest son of John de Berkeley, married the

heiress of Gartley. Theobald, thought to be the grandson, or great grandson of Walter, was the progenitor of the family of Mathers, and of that of Urie, the latter being the Mathers family continued. Alexander, Mathers VI, was the first to spell the name *Barclay*. The most outstanding of the Urie Barclays were Col. David Barclay, Urie I, and Robert Barclay, "The Apologist," Urie II.

Captain Robert Barclay-Allardice, Urie VI, who was born in 1779, was the last laird of Urie.

THE TOWIE LINE SIR ALEXANDER de BERKELEY

Sir Alexander, Towie II, younger son of John de Berkeley, was the founder of Tollie or Towie Castle near Turiff, in Aberdeenshire.

The Berkeleys of Towie had their principal home at the Castle of Cullen, near Auldhaven in Banffshire, until at least the middle of the 16th Century. This castle no longer stands and its exact site is unknown.

Sometime after 1570 the Berkeleys removed to their new house at Towie. Nothing is left to show the character of the earlier house of Towie. Towie as built or rebuilt in the 16th Century. Over the doorway are stones more ancient than the castle itself, but of uncertain date. On one of these is the inscription, *Sir Alexander Barclay of Tolly founder decessit A.D. 1136*. On the other stone is the inscription, *Sir Alexander Barclay of Tolly miles foundit 1210*. The carved stones probably came from earlier buildings, as the form of the inscription did not belong to either the 13th or 14th centuries. It is supposed that these stones were placed where they are now by Patrick Barclay, Towie VII, in 1593. The Castle was surrounded by a moat, and the entrance to it was by drawbridge. Throughout the castle there are numerous Barclay arms. Behind the entrance doorway there is one showing the chevron and three crosses patee. Another in the hall is impaled with an arms displaying a lion rampant. In the outside wall of the castle is a built in stone bearing the Barclay arms, dated 1662. It also bears an inscription of the motto of the Towie line:

AETHER DOC OR DIE

On the marriage of his brother, Walter, to the heiress of Gartly, his father bestowed his estate of Towie upon him. From Sir Alexander descended the Barclays of Towie, the most eminent of the line being Prince Barclay de Tollie, the great Russian General, who was born in 1759. The present Prince de Tollie was born in 1892.

In 1755 descendants of Patrick Barclay, Towie XIX, sold the Barony of Towie to James, fifth Earl of Findlater and Seafield. The Barony of Towie had been in the possession of the Barclay family for nearly 700 years.

"The name 'Tolly' or 'Tollie' is derived from 'Lollaigh' 'Hole-place', and the change in spelling to 'Towie' is explained by the Gaelic 'oll' becoming regularly 'ow' in Scots."

THE BARCLAYS OF PIERSTON

David, son of David Barclay, Ladyland I, and Helen Douglas of Pierston, Ayshire, was first mentioned in a charter dated July 16, 1456, when he exchanged Browylands in the ancient village of Pierston, for the lands of Caprieston. He died in 1489.

SIR COLVILLE BARCLAY of Pierston, the 14th Baronet, is the present holder of the title.

"All the vast properties formerly in the possession of the family, Gartley, Towie, Collairnie, Mathers, Urie and Pierston, have now passed into other hands, and today not an acre is held in Scotland by any of the main branches of the Barclay family." (Hubert F. Barclay's *A History of the Barclay Family*, Part II.)

In a letter to Cornelia (Barclay) Barclay printed in her *Our American Barclays*, Rev. C. W. Barclay wrote: "There is no family in England concerning which so much in early times can be found."

THOMAS BARCLAY

Thomas Barclay was the first of his line of Barclays to come to America. He was born in 1728 in Strabane, Ireland.

Strabane is a small town of Northern Ireland in the County of Tyrone, in the province of Ulster. It is situated on the River Mourne, eighty-one miles northwest of Belfast and one hundred and two miles north of Dublin. It was a small village until James I, in 1611, granted the surrounding district to the Duke of Abercarn. The census-record up to 1861, and the Register House in Dublin were burned some years ago by the Governor to destroy records of old people wanting pensions.

Family tradition says that Thomas Barclay descended from the Barclays of Urie in Scotland through Col. David Barclay. Lieutenant-Colonel Hubert F. Barclay of London, co-author of *A History of the Barclay Family*, believes that Thomas Barclay descended from the Pierston line.

Thomas Barclay came to America in early life and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Hoops of that city in 1770. She was born in 1750. Issue: Elizabeth Mease, Annette Laurelle, Robert, Thomas, and Maria Isabelle. It had been supposed in Virginia that Mary Hoops' name was Elizabeth, but Mrs. Decima (Campbell) Barclay stated that in the family Bible, which she had seen, her name was Mary. (Sally T. E. Moon Notes.)

Mary (Hoops) Barclay was very fond of traveling, and spent much of her time abroad. Her last trip was on horseback to visit her daughter, Mrs. Harrison, in Kentucky.

Thomas Barclay was a merchant. He was appointed a member of the committee of correspondence by the citizens of Philadelphia when they met at the Tavern on May 20, 1774, to address the people of Boston in relation to the Port Bill. The next day he appended his name to that "Patriotic document." On the fourteenth day of the following month he was appointed a member of the Committee

of Correspondence at Philosophical Hall, to induce a meeting of a Congress of the Colonies. In November of this year he was elected by Philadelphians a member of the Committee of Inspection and observation of that city, and again chosen at the election in 1775. He was a member of the Navy Board in February 1777, and "active in the endeavors made during that year to call a New Constitutional Convention owing to the many objectional features of that of 1776. He was a subscriber to the extent of £5,000. to establish the first Bank of Philadelphia. After the formation of the Federal Government he received the appointment of Consul to the Barbary power. He was a warm friend of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson who conferred upon him many high honors.

Thomas Barclay was the first consul from the United States to France. He was appointed in 1781 by the Continental Congress on a special mission "in the days when the help of France was the crucial issue in the success of the colonists, and when victory finally came, was sent to France to help establish trade relations with this powerful and cordial friend." In Paris Thomas Barclay and Marquis de LaFayette formed a friendship begun during the war days, and which was strengthened by the closer friendship of Mrs. Barclay and Madame de LaFayette.

While Jefferson was Minister to France in 1786 Thomas Barclay was sent as Commissioner to the Emperor of Morocco accompanied by Colonel S. Franks, Secretary of the Commission to make a "Treaty of Peace" between the Sultan of Morocco and the United States. Mention of this is made in a McMaster's *History of the People of the United States* and a reference to his state papers of the period, of which it is said: "They may still be perused with profit and amusement, and were at that time—while scarce anything was known of that country—most eagerly read." The following letter to Thomas Barclay, signed by Thomas Jefferson, is dated Paris, Dec. 27, 1786:

Dear Sir—Col. Franks arrived some days ago with the Morocco treaty and with your dispatches. I am persuaded they will give great satisfaction to Congress, and I do you honor in their eyes. Col. Franks waits for his baggage which he hourly expects. He will then proceed to London and hence to New York. He carries duplicate specifications of the treaty from me, which being also signed by Mr. Adams, one will be sent on to Congress, the other returned through Mr. Carmichael or yourself to Fennish.

I think your general authority from Congress to settle all their European Accounts is sufficient to justify a settlement with Mr. Lambe without any order from us: I am in hopes you will have made the settlement without waiting authority from us. I write, however, to Mr. Adams to join me in adding the weight of our desires if that will avail. Mr. Lambe has importuned us for a settlement of his accounts where he is: he must therefore, be in readiness, and as far as it shall depend on me I shall confirm the settlement he shall make with you. Congress has annulled his powers, and he will be sensible from this that there is some dissatisfaction on their part at his proceedings, and doubtless will wish to go there and justify himself in his opinion and that of his country. I have received authority to settle the affair between the United States and Sshweighsauer, being much uninformed in it, I shall await your return. For American news I must refer you to Mr. Carmichael, a dislocation of my right wrist making it still painful for me to write. It recovers so slowly that I am much disposed to take the advice of my surgeon and try mineral waters in Province. In this case I shall return

circuitously by Bordeaux, Nantes, and Lorient. I may perhaps have the pleasure of meeting with you on the way. My departure being uncertain, the time of my return is equally so. I expect to be absent from hence two or three months. I have the pleasure to inform you that Mrs. Barclay and your family are well, and of assuring you of the sincere esteem and respect which I have the honor to be dear sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

France and Spain both aided Thomas Barclay. A quaint and unique passport, still in the possession of the Barclay family, was given him by Louis XVI, and is now a hundred and fifty years of age. Thomas also had the "support and counsel" of Count Florida de Blanca, the "Sagasta" of the time, premier to Spain, while in Madrid. The Count also gave him a letter of commendation to the Spanish Consul General in Morocco. A duplicate of the treaty, written in Arabic on parchment and bound in red morocco, and a letter in Arabic from the *Grand Vizier*, or the Emperor to the United States ministers, Adams and Jefferson, at the Courts of St. James and St. Cloud, are in the possession of the family. The translation follows:

Grace to God, who is sole unity. Whose kingdom is the only existing one. To their excellencies, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. I am authorized by the emperor, my master, (whom God preserve.) to inform you that your letters written at London and Paris, dated 1st and 11th. October, 1785, have reached the hands of my master, the emperor, through Thomas Barclay, Esq., who came to make the treaty of amity between the emperor and the United States of America, and their subjects. This treaty has been finished and completed to the satisfaction and delight of both sides, and finally the contents of this, together with what took place, and everything, is in the hands of the bearer of this letter to the government of the United States of America, by which you will understand what we have written to you. I have to inform you that the emperor, my master, was very much pleased with the acquaintance and kindness of your envoy. He is so good and kind that I hardly know how to assure you sufficiently of this. There is no other one like him, as shown by the emperor when he received him twice. I have been ordered by the emperor to attend to all the affairs of your country, and do all that is in my power to preserve and promote the friendly relations in happiness forever as begun, and the said envoy will acquaint you of my assistance to him. In peace. Dated at Marakesh, the 1st day of the blessed month Bamadan. 1200.

By the Emperor's Vizier.

An interesting list of some of the presents given to the Emperor from Thomas Barclay's "Account Book of the Expenses of the treaty with Morocco" follows:

A large elegant umbrella of crimson silk, lined with white, the same covered with rich gold lace, and the border of gold fringe and tassels. Another of green silk, ornamented in the same manner with silver. A clock in the bottom of a cage, with an artificial bird that sings every hour, or when a string is pulled, and sings six tunes. A clock in the form of a temple of Diana, with five pillars and pedestals of elegant marble. A large silver alarm watch, which strikes the hours. An elegant box of Egyptian stone, set in gold, and the lid surrounded with pearls. A pair of double-barrelled pistols, ornamented. A box of perfumes in bottles, and a box of essences in bottles. Pieces of gold and silver lace. A chest of very fine green tea. Twenty-four loaves of fine sugar. Seven boxes of phosphorus matches, about fifty dozen. Cafetans of gold and silver brocade. Cafetans of Genoa velvet of every hue. Cafetans of Gobeline cloths. Cafetans of Hungary satins. Cafetans of Italian silk bronze, etc.

These gifts were wrapped in thirty seven handkerchiefs, and in several pieces of brittannias, "which were cut up for the purpose." They were carried by thirty six Jews and two servants from Mogada, the seaport to Morocco City, where the Emperor held the Court. The treaty with Morocco was successfully concluded, and our merchant ships were made secure from piracy on the northern coast. The cost of the treaty was 95,179 pounds or about \$475,000. Thomas Barclay was again sent as Consul to Morocco in 1791, "vested with ministerial powers." His commission, signed by Washington and Jéffer-son, is in the possession of Julian Barclay, a great great grandson of Thomas. The compiler has in her possession a copy of this commission. The original is written in beautiful copperplate using the staff S. It is as follows:

Great and Magnanimous Friend,

Separated by an immense Ocean from the more ancient Nations of the Earth and little connected with their Policies or Proceedings, we are late in learning the Events which take place among them, and later in conveying to them our Sentiments thereon.

The death of the late Emperor, your Father, and our Friend of glorious Memory is one of those Events which though distant attracts our Notice and Concern. Receive, my great and Good Friend, my sincere Sympathy with you in that Loss, and permit me at the same time to express the Satisfaction with which I learn the Accession of so worthy a Successor to the Imperial Throne of Morocco, and to offer you the homage of my sincere congratulations. May the days of your Majesty's life be many and glorious, and may they ever mark the Era during which a great People shall have been most prosperous and happy, under the best and happiest of Sovereigns.

The late Emperor, very soon after the establishment of our Infant Nation, manifested his Royal Regard & Amity to us by many friendly and generous Acts, and Particularly by the Protection of our Citizens in their Commerce with his subjects. And as further Instance of his Desire to promote our Prosperity and Intercourse with his Realm, he entered into a Treaty of Amity and of Confidence with us, for himself and his Successors, to continue Fifty Years. The Justice and Magnanimity of your Majesty leave us full of Confidence that this Treaty will meet your Royal Patronage also, and it will give me great Satisfaction to be assured, that the Citizens of the United States of America may expect from your Imperial Majesty the same Protection and Kindness, which the example of your illustrious Father has taught them to expect from those who occupy the Throne of Morocco, and to have your Royal Word that they may count on a due Observance of the Treaty which connects the two Nations in friendships.

This will be delivered to your Majesty by our faithful Citizen, Thomas Barclay, whom I name Consul of the United States in the Dominions of your Majesty, and who to the Integrity & Knowledge qualifying him for that Office, unites the peculiar advantage of having been the Agent through whom our Treaty with the late Emperor was received. I pray your Majesty to protect him in the exercise of his Functions for the patronage of the Commerce between our two Countries, and of those who carry it on.

May that God whom we both adore, bless your Imperial Majesty with long Life, Health & Success, and have your always great & magnanimous Friend, under his holy keeping.

Written at Philadelphia the Thirty-first Day of March, in the Fifteenth Year of our Sovereignty and Independence, from

Your good and faithful friend,

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

By the President

TH. JEFFERSON.

The Exequatur, the document given by the then powerful Sultan of Morocco to Thomas Barclay, and sealed with the imperial seal, is written in Arabic. Its tenor is to enjoin respect for the person of the said Thomas Barclay upon the subject of the realm.

When Thomas Barclay was sent to Morocco the second time as first consul from the United States, he carried with him a small portable ebony writing desk, with brass handles, which was given to him by Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State. Family tradition says that Jefferson had been presented this desk by Washington, who had also used it in writing his dispatches. The desk was made in Berlin, in 1680. It is made on the "Roll Top" order, and is in perfect condition.

As a mark of esteem the emperor gave a handsome house at Tangier to the United States for use as an official residence. Until 1925 this was the only Foreign Envoy residence owned by the United States in a foreign country.

The personal correspondence of Jefferson, while at the French Court, with Thomas Barclay, who was in Morocco, is preserved by the family. These letters contain many interesting facts. Among them is an autographed letter mentioning the Shays Rebellion in Massachusetts in 1786, and other matters dealing with the opening of the ports of Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers. Letters and heads of instructions from Jefferson to Barclay may be found in *Memoirs, Correspondence and Private Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, edited by Thomas Jefferson Randolph, London, 1829.

Thomas Barclay died in Lisbon, Portugal, on his way from Morocco to the North of Africa, January 20, 1793 (Moffat from New York Journal and Patriotic Register of May 11, 1793) as a result of a duel with a Spanish nobleman who had spoken insultingly of American womanhood. He was buried in the British Protestant Episcopal Cemetery there.

One hundred and two years after his death a descendant, through Hon. George William Caruth, Minister to Portugal in 1895, received a copy of the registry of his burial "certified to by T. Godfrey P. Pope, D.D., British Chaplin at Lisbon and Cannon of Gibraltar."

A portrait of Thomas Barclay, artist unknown, once hung at "Dunlora", near Charlottesville, Virginia, but was burned when fire destroyed that mansion in 1916. [See Moons, p. 10].

A mourning ring of Thomas Barclay's, in possession of Mrs. David Hancock of Scottsville, Virginia, until a few years ago, had a clear set over a miniature picture of the sepulchre with a cherubim on either side. It was engraved, "Edinburgh, Thomas Barclay 1793." Unfortunately, this ring was lost a few years ago.

ELIZABETH MEASE BARCLAY

Elizabeth Mease, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hoops) Barclay, was born October 5, 1773, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married, January 1, 1795, Peyton Randolph Harrison of Bear Garden, Virginia, afterwards of Kentucky. She died in Logan County, Kentucky in 1832.

THOMAS BARCLAY HARRISON

Thomas B., son of Peyton R. and Elizabeth M. (Barclay) Harrison, was born November 2, 1795.

ELEANOR SUSANNAH HARRISON

Eleanor S., daughter of Peyton R. and Elizabeth M. (Barclay) Harrison, was born June 5, 1797. She married Benjamin Franklin Edwards.

CARTER HENRY HARRISON

Carter H., son of Peyton R. and Elizabeth M. (Barclay) Harrison, was born September 20, 1798.

ROBERT CARTER HARRISON

Robert C., son of Peyton R. and Elizabeth M. (Barclay) Harrison, was born April 30, 1800, and died October 2, 1803.

PEYTON RANDOLPH HARRISON

Peyton R., son of Peyton R. and Elizabeth M. (Barclay) Harrison, was born May 30, 1803, and died October 21, 1804.

LOUISE ANN HARRISON

Louise Ann, daughter of Peyton R. and Elizabeth M. (Barclay) Harrison, was born October 24, 1805. She married a Caldwell of Russellville, Kentucky.

ROBERT PEYTON HARRISON

Robert P., son of Peyton R. and Elizabeth M. (Barclay) Harrison, was born May 9, 1807.

ANNETTE LAURELLE BARCLAY

Annette Laurelle, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hopps) Barclay, was born December 17, 1775, and died in Buckingham County, Virginia, February, 1808.

ROBERT BARCLAY

Robert, son of Thomas and Mary (Hoops) Barclay, was born May 22, 1779. He lived in Albemarle County on the south side of the road leading from the Cross Roads to Israel's Gap.

Robert Barclay was drowned in King and Queen County, April 16, 1809, while crossing a swollen river on horseback on the way back from Philadelphia where he had been to purchase goods for his mercantile establishment. Wills and administrations from Albemarle

County Records, the report of Commissioners, dated November 6, 1822, set off to John D. Moon and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Barclay, three slaves valued at \$850; to James Barclay, four slaves valued at \$810; and to Anna Maria three slaves valued at \$800.

He married Sarah Coleman, daughter of James and Orianna (Russell) Turner of King and Queen County, Virginia, January 1, 1800. Issue: Mary Elizabeth, Thomas Jefferson, James Turner, and Anna Maria.

Sarah (Coleman) Turner was born in 1781. On the night of her birth Tarleton passed the other side of the river, and seeing the lights in the Turner mansion, sent a message saying he would call when he returned. However he did not return. Her mother, Orianna Russell, who died in Sarah's infancy, descended from Lord William Russell, and was the heiress of a large estate in Russell Square, London. About the year 1856, the heirs of James Turner endeavored to secure their rights, but failed. (Sallie T. E. Moon Notes.) Orianna Russell also descended from the Bacons of Drinkston County, England, through her maternal grandmother, a sister of Nathaniel Bacon, the Rebel, who married a Wright. Orianna Russell's mother was Miss Catherine Wright, who married a Russell. (Sallie T. E. Moon Notes.) Mrs. Belle (Moon) Maury of "Dunlora," Albemarle County, Virginia, has in her possession a silver spoon engraved "Catherine Wright."

James Turner was a planter. He lost heavily by security for a friend, and afterwards was clerk of the Hustings of Richmond, Virginia. The Turner silver belonged to one of the "four girls" who married Mr. Gray. She died childless, so that the Turner crest on the silver went into stranger's hands.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Barclay moved to North Garden, Albemarle County. About 1815 she married Captain John Harris, son of William and Mary (Netherland) Harris, and also the brother of Elizabeth Harris, who married John Digges. [See Harris Family.]

MARY ELIZABETH BARCLAY

Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Sarah Coleman (Turner) Barclay, was born April 2, 1803, at "Rocky Mills," Hanover County, Virginia, at the residence of Col. Symes, whose wife was her father's maternal aunt. She was educated at Mrs. Broom's school in Richmond, Virginia. After her father's death she spent much of her time in King William County, Virginia, with her aunts, Mrs. Catherine Wright (Turner) Spiller and Miss Judith Coleman Turner. A few days before she was seventeen she married John Digges Moon, son of William and Charlotte (Digges) Moon. She was of very quiet disposition. Most of her life was spent at Mount Ayr, which was purchased from the Gilmers at the request of Gov. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, who is buried there. A story is related that once when one of her sons was bitten by a snake Mary Elizabeth Barclay drew the poison from the wound with her own lips. She died in Albemarle

County, July 11, 1874, and is buried at Mount Ayr. (From Notes of Sallie T. E. Moon.) [See Moon Family].

THOMAS JEFFERSON BARCLAY

Thomas J., son of Robert and Sarah Coleman (Turner) Barclay, was born September 30, 1805, in King and Queen County, Virginia. He studied law, was never married, and in 1828 was drowned in the James River.

DR. JAMES TURNER BARCLAY

Dr. James Turner, son of Robert and Sarah Coleman (Turner) Barclay, was born May 22, 1807, at Hanover Court House, Virginia. On June 10, 1830, he married Julia Ann, daughter of Capt. Colson Sowers of Staunton, Virginia, "a man of wealth and high social standing." Julia Ann Sowers was born June 10, 1813, at Staunton. At the time of her marriage she was seventeen and he twenty-three. Accompanied by a large bridal party, the honeymoon was spent with his mother at Viewmont. The couple went to Charlottesville and kept house in a large brick house on the northeast corner of Market and Seventh Streets, which Dr. Barclay purchased in 1830 from Rev. F. W. Hatch. James Barclay opened a drug store in Charlottesville and became known as Doctor.

In 1832, six years after the death of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, James Barclay purchased Monticello from Jefferson's grandson and executor, Jefferson Randolph, for \$7,500. Monticello was then valued at \$7,000, and contained five hundred and fifty-two acres. The Jefferson heirs were unable to maintain the large estate. Barclay's home in Charlottesville, valued at \$4,500, was given in exchange, together with \$3,000 in money. Nothing was reserved by Randolph except the marble bust of Jefferson, which stood on a pedestal in the hall. This bust, however, remained at Monticello during the whole of Dr. Barclay's residence there. Afterwards it was removed to Washington. Monticello was designed by Thomas Jefferson when he was only twenty-one years of age. Its construction, which was done in the finest detail by Jefferson's slaves, took thirty years to complete. By Randolph's request, free access was given the Jefferson descendants to the burying ground.

When the Barclays took possession of Monticello, the house was furnished just as the Jeffersons had left it. In Jefferson's bedroom were his lamp and books undisturbed on his table, and beside them an herbarium containing rare flowers. These flowers were later presented to Mrs. Heiskell, a sister of Mrs. Barclay. Jefferson's iron bedstead remained attached to the wall.

On the mantel was a bust of Voltaire. There is a story that "Dr. Barclay, unable to endure the thought of sheltering beneath his roof a likeness of that great, but to him unworthy, Frenchman, hastily carried the bust out of the house, and with a push rolled it over and down the mountainside." It is true that Dr. Barclay removed the

bust of Voltaire from the house, but he carried it only so far as the garden. Later some one took it away, and thus relieved Dr. Barclay of a most unwelcome presence.

In the parlor, with its inlaid floors of beech and cherry, were hung the Louis XVI mirrors, and the handsome silk damask curtains, and there stood the old harpsichord, chairs, and tables, belonging to the Jeffersons. In the study were Thomas Jefferson's adjustable book shelves, which Dr. Barclay took with him to Jerusalem and brought back.

With the purchase of Monticello the Barclays came into possession of many relics of Jefferson's. Many of these they gave away. A valuable and highly prized collection of heathen images was given Dr. Plummer of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and were removed to the rooms of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston. The gig in which Jefferson had ridden to Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of Independence was presented to Peter Heiskell of Staunton, Virginia. This, perhaps, was the most famous of the gifts which belonged to the Jefferson estate. To Mrs. Crawford, sister of Mrs. Barclay, went the Jefferson family cradle. And in this cradle were rocked the two oldest Barclay children.

Dr. Barclay and his wife carried with them to Monticello a great deal of fine furniture. Much of this was Mrs. Barclay's wedding gift from her father. There is an amusing story told about a sideboard which Mr. Sowers purchased as a present for his daughter, Julia, in the year 1830, in Philadelphia. This sideboard was taken to Monticello, then to their home in Charlottesville, and finally to Staunton. Here it was sold in 1850 when the Barclays were preparing to leave for Jerusalem. This piece of furniture was sold as their own but with the passing of time there was some confusion as to the original owner, for one day there appeared in a Staunton newspaper which was read by Mrs. Crawford of Staunton, and sent to her sister, Mrs. Barclay: "A Sideboard with a History."

This article spoke of a rare piece of furniture which had come into the possession of a certain minister, being nothing less than the sideboard of Thomas Jefferson. "It is of dark, solid mahogany, massive and capacious, ornamented with columns and brass mountings of antique style, evidently dating back to the last century and worthy to have graced the dining-room of the master of Monticello." Mrs. Barclay preserved as heirlooms some chairs and silk curtains. An adjustable book or paper-case, which was so constructed as to be adaptable to books of any size, and which also contained pigeon-holes for letters, as well as the shelves for books, was carried by Dr. Barclay to Jerusalem, where he made great use of it. He brought it back to America upon his return, and later took it to Alabama, and gave it to his son, Judson, who some years later presented it to his friend, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, for the Jefferson Club rooms at York, Pennsylvania. The writing desk was made of rosewood and ebony. The stand for ink and pens is concealed between a rolling top like the rolling desks of the present day.

To close the desk one must first pull out a drawer of the desk. Several other drawers may then be opened.

After Dr. Barclay purchased Monticello considerable jealousy was displayed by the Jefferson connections. Being unable to purchase it themselves they resented the fact that it should become the property of anyone other than the family—even of a family known for their continuous loyalty and friendship to Jefferson. Much injustice has been done Dr. Barclay which has appeared through several sources. A number of years ago a New York magazine published a handsomely illustrated article on "The Home of Jefferson." In this article was the statement: "In 1828, two years after the founder's death, a certain Dr. Barclay, one of the bitter political enemies of the dead president, purchased Monticello from the Jefferson estate, which was unable to keep it up. He vindictively cut down all the trees Jefferson had planted with such care, among them many that had been especially imported from abroad, and stated that "too much credit can not be given Mr. Levy [who later purchased the place] for his intelligent care of the home and grounds," etc. A then-living witness and documents which have come down from generation to generation since Jefferson's time, honor the name and character of Dr. James Turner Barclay who was the first "successor of Thomas Jefferson as owner of Monticello."

After Jefferson's death and before the Barclays took possession, the estate had been in charge of one Keith who admitted visitors to the premises for a fee. During this time it fell into neglect. "Dr. Barclay never cut down a tree at Monticello that Mr. Jefferson had planted, or that was rare, or of any value whatever. . . . He himself planted many trees on the "Little Mountain" which he loved, and always loved and admired the memory of its former owner and it was his greatest pleasure and delight to embellish and beautify the grounds, to do which he kept gardeners constantly employed renewing the serpentine walks and improving the premises in every way in his power. He built new terraces to the house, which he found in a very dilapidated condition, and repaired the great clock in the hall which had been silent for many years. This he did himself, fearing to trust the work to other hands. He was a mechanical genius, so he purchased a set of very fine tools and went to work, taking its complicated machinery apart, piece by piece, laboring indefatigably with great skill and real pleasure, until he had it thoroughly renovated and set it in fine running order and condition. So well was the aged clock repaired that it kept perfect time during the three years the Barclays were there, and probably long afterwards.

In true Virginia style Dr. Barclay designated a servant to welcome both friends and strangers and show them over the house and grounds. Dr. and Mrs. Barclay, while at Monticello, "entertained lavishly, as one not only wishes, but is generally compelled to do who lives in a place which wears the halo of cherished memories of a great man's presence." He and his wife were staunch Presbyterians, and when the Presbyterian Synod met at Charlottesville they entertained twenty or

thirty members of the Synod at Monticello. Among the guests were Dr. Plummer of Boston.

Many old and interesting pieces of furniture were left in the house. The old mahogany harpsichord which was useless as a musical instrument was taken to pieces by Dr. Barclay and from it was made a beautiful piece of furniture as a souvenir for Mrs. Barclay. Some of the old keys, yellow with age, were afterwards given to a granddaughter of Ellen Randolph, great-granddaughter of Jefferson. An old melodian belonging to the Jeffersons was taken to Palestine by Dr. Barclay's daughter, Sarah. A few years ago it was sold to Mrs. Ellen Martin of Courtland, Alabama, who now has it in her possession. The old books of music for violin and harpsichord used at Monticello, along with a silver fruit basket, came into the possession of Mrs. Decima Campbell Barclay.

Mrs. Barclay was a splendid housekeeper, though still very young when she became mistress of Monticello. The beautiful floors were kept so highly polished and waxed that they were dangerous to walk on. It was the only duty of one maid to see that the hardwood floors were kept spotless and free from the tracks of the many daily visitors to the shrine. Jefferson Randolph, who was a frequent caller and guest at Monticello during the Barclays' occupation, often complimented Mrs. Barclay on the management of the household. "You keep the floors in a far more beautiful condition than they were kept in my grandfather's lifetime," he once remarked.

Dr. Barclay, while at Monticello, was interested in raising silkworms, but was not successful in his attempt.

In time life at Monticello became burdensome to the Barclays. There was never a day without visitors, friends, relatives, and strangers from all over the country who presented themselves to be shown over the house and grounds. Dr. Barclay's mother and Mrs. Barclay's parents protested that they remain here under the circumstances. They considered Monticello an "elephant on his hands." Dr. Barclay, however, refused to leave and declined to take \$20,000 offered him by a Mr. Brown of Philadelphia, who was most desirous of obtaining the property. After three years under the same circumstances Dr. Barclay's mother, "in sheer desperation," purchased another home and gave it to her son, finally inducing him to part with Monticello, which he did "reluctantly."

Monticello was offered at public sale by Dr. Barclay. When the title of the property was conveyed by him to Commodore Uriah P. Levy it was for a much smaller sum of money than Dr. Barclay had paid for it, as in the meantime he had sold a portion of the land originally belonging to the estate. The sale to Levy included two hundred and eighty acres and the price was \$2,700. (Records of Albemarle County, Deed Book No. 33, pages 341-344.) The deed was dated May 20, 1836. There were no slaves at Monticello when Levy came into possession of the place as Dr. Barclay had required their removal. After leaving Monticello, Dr. and Mrs. Barclay went to Staunton where they lived until 1850, when Dr. Barclay sailed to Jerusalem as a missionary.

Dr. Barclay had felt a strong urge to go to China as a missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. Mrs. Barclay also felt the urge, and wishing to go with him on his mission she sent all her jewels to Richmond to be sold for the cause. Among the jewels sent were her diamond engagement ring, her set of pearls, a set of cut coral, and a very handsome diamond pin. Dr. Barclay's mother, however, was so distressed at the thought of her only living son leaving her that Dr. Barclay consented not to go during her lifetime. After the death of his mother he and his wife changed their religious views and entered the Church of the Disciples; also called Christians or Campbellites, after the name of the reformer, Alexander Campbell. With Alexander Campbell and Fox, James Barclay became a founder of the Christian Church.

Dr. Barclay was a deeply religious man. He offered his services as a missionary to the Jews of Jerusalem, and they were accepted by the American Missionary Society. He was sent by the Christian Church as the first missionary to the Jews from the United States to Jerusalem.

Dr. Barclay was a man of "undoubted genius, though as often happens with intellectual men, very careless as to his receiving 'fair play' in the business affairs of life." He heartily detested "form and frivolity, he strode busily through life, deeply engaged in achieving great things." . . . "An enthusiast in everything he approached, unmindful always that the fine results of his profound researches were generally snatched by others to their glory and profit and his loss." He was a very diffident man and would yield his place to anyone. "But for this constitutional infirmity he would have filled a much larger space in the world."

Dr. Barclay in making his explorations, crawled through the sewers or underneath the mosque of Omar, built on the site of Solomon's Temple, from the Holy of the Holies to the "Valley of the Hinnons" and made accurate measurements of it. Underneath the city of Jerusalem he discovered a cave which had been a stone quarry and from which stone had evidently been used in the building of the temple. Another discovery was that of one of the abutments of the arch which spanned the Tyropoeon Valley connecting Mount Moriah with Mount Zion. The abutment had been identified by Dr. Robinson, another Biblical researcher in Palestine. His discovery of the "Fountain Sealed" just above the pools built by Solomon beyond Bethlehem about six miles south of Jerusalem, determined the date of the arch, carrying it back to the reign of Solomon, more than a thousand years before the Christian era. This was of such interest to the Masons of the world that a representative of the Masonic fraternity of America was sent to Jerusalem with a letter of introduction to Dr. Barclay, requesting that he be shown the ancient arches, which established the date of the arch long before the founding of the Roman Empire.

Through his knowledge of medicine Dr. Barclay was able to accomplish much good to the Jews and the Mohamedans, and it is said

that to this day his name is "remembered and venerated there." He also introduced the first printing ever done in Jerusalem.

As a result of his researches in Jerusalem Dr. Barclay published a large work descriptive of the place entitled *The City of the Great King*. A Philadelphia paper said of it at the time that it "is believed to contain more curious original and startling matter than any book that has ever been written on the Holy Land." This work "took its place among the most learned and elaborate works of modern times," and placed Dr. Barclay in the first ranks of archaeologists. "His opinions are largely quoted by the physicians and scientists of the old world, while in a multitude of instances his views are held not only as high authority but as absolutely final and conclusive:

"Even so great and standard a work as Smith's Bible Dictionary, the work of the best theological minds of Europe, levies large contributions upon the vast and accurate resources of Dr. Barclay and assigns him a place among the first scholars of the day." So well recognized was Dr. Barclay's accuracy that it is said that archeologists accept his measurement unquestionably. In this work he tells of many of the long-hidden secrets of the ancient city which he discovered. I quote from this book that part relating to Dr. Barclay's efforts to penetrate to *Neby Daud*, the tomb of David [Prophet David], in which his daughter plays a most interesting part:

This most sacred of all sacred localities of the Turks in El-Knuds (the Holy) is situated beneath the Coenaculum or "large upper room," in the hamlet called Neby Daud, near Zion Gate; and is in the cherished custody of the very elite of Turkish society. Hence a suite of apartments was assigned Ibrahim Pasha in this revered place as his abode during his sojourn at the Holy City.

No spot about the Holy City is half so jealously guarded as this sanctorum of the Moslems, so confidently believed by Jew and Christian as well as Mussulman to contain the dust of the "Sweet Singer of Israel." Hence the superstitious awe with which it is venerated by Mussulmans, is equalled by the itching curiosity of Jews and Christians to explore the hidden arcana of its mysterious recesses. Many have been the attempts by foul means and by fair, by lavish buckshishes as well as by furtive efforts, to gain admittance; but all efforts have proved entirely abortive, until quite recently, when my daughter had the good fortune to be admitted, without money, without price, and without intrigue—simply through the strong attachment of a Moslem lady. Many having succeeded to their hearts content in bribing the body guard of the royal prophet; indeed a few hundred dollars will readily accomplish such a feat. But then the good old sheik has rather a curious way of filling the terms and conditions of his covenant, by palming off a tumulus of richly canopied stone and mortar on the floor of an *upper room*, which, however, he is willing to swear by the head of Mohammed is the veritable tomb of King David, Solomon, Hezekiah, Uzziah, &c., &c., &c. Indeed, I was myself victimized "on that wise." Having succeeded in relieving a favorite slave of the old effendi—and, what was far more highly appreciated, successfully treated a favorite wife of one of his sons, who was laboring under that most vexatious of all Oriental female complaints, sterility—he evidenced his profound gratitude by perpetuating the same fraud upon me.

My daughter, however, was far more fortunate than any of us, as will be perceived by reading the following extract from her journal. It was just at that critical juncture of Ottoman affairs attendant upon the breaking out of the war between Russia and Turkey, when the Sultan had sent an imperative firman to the Holy City, enjoining all the faithful under penalty of "five hundred sticks," to repair to the Harem every Friday at twelve o'clock to pray for the success of the war against the infidels; of course, all the "faith-

ful" were conscientiously bound to be there at the specified time! It fortunately so happened, too, that my daughter's hands being well tattooed with henna at the time, she was in possession of a most desirable—indeed, indispensable passport. Circumstances seemed to be so propitious in every respect, and the contingency of danger so remote and improbable, that, after holding a brief family council, we could but agree that she should accept the pressing invitation of the generous lady, who, by-the-bye, being a relative of the old Neby Daud effendi, and intimately acquainted with all the premises as well as the keepers and domestics, was the best possible cicerone—considerations certainly of no small moment in such an adventure, especially in the event of any exigency.

Extract.—"Early one morning, during the great Mohammedan feast of Rhamadan, I was called to the 'parley' room, to see my friend Moosa. This little fellow having become rather a frequent visitor, I was at first inclined to excuse myself; but remembering he had lately hinted at the possibility of my gaining an entrance into the Tomb of David, and in consideration, too, of the fact, that being their fasting season, the everlasting finjan of coffee and douceur of sweetmeats—those otherwise indispensable marks of Turkish civility—might now be dispensed with, I concluded to make my appearance. On entering the room my pleasing suspicions were confirmed, by seeing him close the door and mysteriously place his forefinger on his lips, in token of profound secrecy. He laid his ponderous turban on the divan beside him, doffed his slippers, crossed his legs, and then disclosed the nature of his errand. In short, I was informed that his sister was ready for an adventure; and, as I was too, we were not long in reaching 'Turfendah,' (his sister), who immediately commenced operations. My hair was taken down and braided in scores of little plaits. A red cloth cap, with a blue silk tassel, was placed on my head, and around it a gauze turban, with gold tassels and embroidery. My robe and trowsers were of the finest Damascens silk, my girdle of cashmere, and tunic of light blue stuff, embroidered in silver flowers. My hands were already dyed with 'henna', having undergone this process on the occasion of a former adventure in the Mosque of Omar, and still retained the deep yellow hue; my skin was pretty deeply tanned, too, from a residence of several years under a burning Syrian sun, which was quite an addition to my Turkish appearance. The sheet, veil, and slippers came in due order; and having secreted my pencil and sketch-book in the folds of my girdle, we sallied forth, accompanied by Turfendah's favorite slave.

"The reputed Tomb of David is just outside of the Zion Gate, hard by the Coenaculum ad American cemetery. It is surrounded by an irregular pile of buildings, and surmounted by a dome and minaret. In the interior are some of the most grotesque architectural embellishments imaginable, on the capitals of some remains of the Crusader's architecture. Just think of the frightful owl occupying the place of the classic acanthus and the mystic lotus! We passed the several halls, and corridors, evidently of the style of the Quixotic era of the Crusaders' domination, before reaching the consecrated apartment, whose entrance is guarded by double iron doors. We found here an old derwish prostrate in prayer on the cold stone floor. Not being privileged, as we, to enter the sacred precincts, he was content with gazing at the Tomb through the iron bars; for it is a rare thing for even a Musselman ecclesiastic to gain admittance—my companion and her family only enjoying this privilege, because they are very near relatives of the curator of the tomb. Our slave was despatched for the key, which she had no difficulty in obtaining, on the plea that her mistress wished to pray on the holy spot. But what was my consternation on seeing another slave return with her! I confess that I trembled, and was thinking I had best leave my awkward slippers behind, in case of retreat, as they would greatly impede my progress, and might thereby cause me to lose my head! She peered under my veil, asked who I was, and seemed satisfied with the careless reply of Turfendah, that I was merely a friend of hers from Stamboul! She invited us upstairs to see the old keeper's harem; and Dahadeah (Moosa's little wife) who is always glad to exchange the purgatory of a residence with her lord and master, for a visit of a few days here: for I can testify from personal observation, that

the young effendi lords it over her in true Oriental conjugal style! Turfendah regretted she could not accept her kind invitation, and, as she was so much exhausted from fasting, she would prefer deferring it to another time. The slave then left, to our mutual relief, and having dismissed the old derwish, the doors were closed and doubly locked. The room is insignificant in its dimensions, but is furnished very gorgeously. The tomb is apparently an immense sarcophagus of rough stone, and is covered by green satin tapestry, richly embroidered with gold. To this piece of black velvet is attached, with a few inscriptions from the Koran, embroidered also in gold. A satin canopy of red, blue, green, and yellow stripes, hangs over the tomb; and another piece of black velvet tapestry, embroidered in silver, covers a door in one end of the room, which they said, leads to a cave underneath. Two tall silver candlesticks stand before this door, and a little lamp hangs in a window near it, which is kept constantly burning, and whose wick, though saturated with oil—and, I dare say, a most nauseous dose—my devotional companion eagerly swallowed, muttering to herself a prayer with many a genuflection. She then, in addition to their usual forms of prayer, prostrated herself before the tomb, raised the covering, pressed her forehead to the stone, and then kissed it many times. The ceilings of the room is vaulted, and the walls covered with blue porcelain, in floral figures. Having remained here an hour or more, and completed my sketch, we left: and great was my rejoicing when I found myself once more at home, out of danger, and still better, out of my awkward costume." . . . (pp. 208-212).

Two illustrations given in this book were drawn from nature by Miss Barclay: "The Tomb of David" and "The Temple Area," seen from Mount Zion, with Mount Olivet in the distance. In her father's book they are printed in chromographs. The portrait of Dr. Barclay was engraved by the eminent artist, John Sartain.

In 1854 Dr. Barclay returned from Jerusalem and published his book. The next year he was appointed by President Franklin Pierce to a special position to make extensive experiments in the mint at Philadelphia for the prevention of counterfeiting and the deterioration of the metallic currency. In this he was so successful that Congress "passed a bill awarding him a gift" of one hundred thousand dollars. The Senate, however, "failed to endorse" the bill by one vote.

Before the bill was voted on Dr. Barclay sailed for Palestine on Missionary affairs. While doing missionary work in Palestine, Civil War in America broke out, and though Virginia wished to sustain him in his mission their resources as well as his own were cut off, and Dr. Barclay came home in 1865 at the close of the war. He then became a professor of Chemistry and Natural Science in Bethany College, West Virginia, and gave much time to preaching. He resigned later from this position as professor, and went to Alabama to live with his son, Dr. Robert Barclay, on his plantation at Hillsboro, Lawrence County. Here he often preached. He died at Hillsboro, October 23, 1874. Mrs. Barclay died at Bethany, West Virginia, in 1908.

In Scottsville, Virginia, on Main Street, still stands the brick Disciple Church, now St. James Lutheran Church, which Dr. Barclay was instrumental in building. The two-story brick house in which he lived is next door.

One time when Dr. Barclay was talking to President Tyler, the President asked him something about his political views. Dr. Barclay answered, "I have none, sir. I never voted in my life, and care nothing

for politics." "Well, Doctor," said the President, slapping him on the shoulder, "you are the happiest man in Washington City!"

Under these circumstances could Dr. Barclay have been a "bitter political enemy" of Thomas Jefferson?

"The names of Jefferson and Barclay are interjoined in the story of Monticello. The story would only be half told without recording the prominent part taken in it by the Barclay family."

Issue: Robert Gutzloff, John Judson, and Sarah Margaret.

DR. ROBERT GUTZLOFF, son of Dr. James Turner and Julia Ann (Sowers) Barclay, was born at Monticello, July 15, 1832. For many years he was a successful practitioner of medicine, as well as United States Consul at Beyroot, Syria. He also practiced medicine in Damascus and was the only American doctor there. He married, first, Louisa Caroline Hampton, daughter of the English Consul to Syria, October 21, 1859, at Beirut, Syria; second, Emma C. Bakewell, March 7, 1867, at Bethany, West Virginia. She died in 1928.

Issue by first marriage: (1) Julia Marguerite, who married Rev. Samuel M. Jefferson of Louisville, Kentucky, and died May 9, 1899. Issue: Mary Elizabeth, who married James O'Bannon Donaldson, and whose children are James Barclay, a medical student, and Martha Mason; Louise Hampton, who married Coleman Sharp Moffett, and whose children are Martha Joan, Coleman Jefferson, and Robert Sharp; Ruth Barclay, who married Leigh Fowler Pye and has no children; Robert Barclay, who died April, 1893; and Phillip Warren and Ida Gordon, twins, who died at birth. (2) Louise Hampton, who married Rueben K. Edwards. They left no descendants. The children of Robert Gutzloff by his second marriage were (3) James Turner, who never married. (4) Robert G. (5) Selina, who married James W. Phrinzy, and died in 1925. Issue: Barclay, who was in the World War; and Elisabeth. Dr. Barclay died at Hillsboro, Alabama, November 19, 1876.

Mrs. J. O. Donaldson, great-granddaughter of Dr. James Turner Barclay, has in her possession a letter written by Mary Hoops Barclay to James Turner Barclay, letters written about the settling of the estate of Thomas Barclay, and the passport of James Turner Barclay signed by Daniel Webster when he was Secretary of State. Most of the Barclay heirlooms went into the possession of Mrs. John Judson Barclay (Dessie Campbell).

JOHN JUDSON, son of Dr. James Turner and Julia Ann (Sowers) Barclay, was born at Monticello, November 12, 1834. He was Vice Consul of the United States at Beirut, Syria, in 1858. From 1859-1865 he was United States Consul for the Island of Cyprus, and Consul General to Morocco from 1893-1896. This office was the same his great-grandfather, Thomas Barclay, had filled in 1786. When John Judson Barclay went to Tangier he took with him the two documents given his great-grandfather when he was consul to Morocco. The Sultan who stood in the same relation to the one addressed in the commission as John Judson Barclay did to the bearer of it, "prostrated himself with the utmost reverence before the signature of his

ancestor." During his lifetime John Judson Barclay had in his possession papers inherited from a great-aunt relating to his great-grandfather's mission, signed by President Washington and Jefferson, then Secretary of State. The ancient papers have become worn and fragile, but have been reinforced by being carefully backed. They are written on parchment, in a clear, fine hand, and are easily legible. Among these papers were the original Arabic treaty made by Thomas Jefferson with the English translation, the original commission signed by President Washington, and Thomas Jefferson, and also a copy of a long report made by Thomas Barclay to the Department of State in 1786 on the commerce of the Barbary states. These papers John Judson Barclay kept in the small traveling box with secret drawers, which once belonged to Thomas Jefferson.

John Judson Barclay learned Greek, Arabic, and French as a child and spoke these languages fluently. When only sixteen years of age he introduced printing into Jerusalem. He married, April 7, 1863, in Bethany, West Virginia, Decima H., the tenth and youngest child of Alexander Campbell. She was born October 12, 1840, and died in May, 1920. Issue: (1) Virginia (Virgie) Huntington, who was said to have been of the rarest type of beauty. She died September 14, 1882. (2) Alexander Campbell, who married Nida Cornelia Ferguson. Issue: Kenneth Campbell, who died July 29, 1933, married Philena Davis, and their children are Dorothy, Keith, and Scott; Virginia Huntington, who married Kenneth Armitage, and whose child is Kenneth, Jr.; and Alexander Campbell, Jr. (3) John Judson, who was a practicing physician at Grinnell, Kansas, married Mary Susanna Royer. Issue: J. J., Jr., Royer Campbell, and Elizabeth Decima. (4) Julian Thomas, a teacher of languages. His father gave him the Commission and Exequatur (the document by the Sultan of Morocco to Thomas Barclay), both of which are interesting historical documents.

SARAH MARGARET, daughter of Dr. James Turner and Julia Ann (Sowers) Barclay, was born May 23, 1837. Sarah Margaret Barclay was said to be very beautiful. She was well known as the author of "Hadji, in Syria," and for the splendid original drawings and paintings which illustrate the work of her father. In the disguise of a Turkish lady she penetrated the Mosque of Omar, and painted, probably in water colors, a remarkable sketch of the tomb of King David, the only one in existence. She was the only Christian who entered the "Tomb of David" until the visit of the German Emperor. She married, June, 1857, J. Augustus Johnson, a distinguished lawyer in New York City, who at the time of his marriage was Consul General of the United States to Syria. She died April 21, 1885. Issue (1) Maggie Holt. (2) Julia Barclay. (3) Barclay, who died soon after graduating in law at Yale. (4) Minnie. (5) Nellie. (6) Julia. (7) Tristain Burgess, who was educated in law, and killed by lightning on Chevy Chase Golf Course.

ANNA MARIA BARCLAY

Anna Maria, daughter of Robert and Sarah Coleman (Turner) Barclay, was born in King and Queen County, July 11, 1809. She married Edward Harris Moon, son of William and Charlotte (Digges) Moon. Like her sister, Mary Elizabeth, she was of a very quiet disposition. After her husband's death she took over the business of the estate, the real estate transactions in which her husband had been interested, and his store at Carter's Bridge. She has been spoken of as "a positive force in the community life." She died at Viewmont, Albemarle County, Virginia, June 21, 1870.

THOMAS BARCLAY

Thomas, son of Thomas and Mary Hoops Barclay, died in infancy during his parents' residence in Washington, and is buried in their lot in the Congressional Cemetery.

MARIA ISABELLA BARCLAY

Maria Isabella, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Hoops) Barclay, was born March 17, 1784, at Aut-il, France, while Madame LaFayette was a guest in her father's house. Gen. LaFayette held her in his arms. A story is told that when Maria Isabella's father returned from his mission to France, Maria was a small child and had never seen a negro. After reaching their rooms at the hotel a negro man answered a call and Maria screamed with terror and exclaimed that Satan had come to torment them. She married Judge Thomas S. Coulter, May 21, 1809, and died at Staunton May 4, 1860. Issue: Mary Jane, who married, May 17, 1849, William Crawford. She died March 1, 1875.

HARRIS

The first of this line of the Harris family to come to America was William Harris, who came from Wales about the year 1640, it is said, and settled in York County, Virginia, near Yorktown. This statement was written on the fly leaf of an old family Bible belonging to one Harris Coleman. The name of William's wife is unknown. They had children, but the name of only one, William, is known.

WILLIAM HARRIS

William, son of the immigrant, William, married Elizabeth Lee, a sister or near relative of Colonel Richard Henry Lee of Revolutionary fame, who descended from the Coton branch of the Lees of Shropshire. Their sons were William and Lee. It is believed that they had four daughters.

WILLIAM HARRIS

William, son of William and Elizabeth (Lee) Harris, came to Albemarle County and settled near the Green Mountain on a stream called Green Creek. There he established one of the first mills erected in that section, which is still an important center to the surrounding country. His first patent was located on Beaverdam of the Hardware River in 1739. Entries were made here and there, another being on Totier Creek, until in the next forty years he possessed more than 2000 acres. He was appointed one of Albemarle County's magistrates in 1746, the year after its organization, and was one of the leading citizens of Albemarle. He married Mary, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Mosby) Netherland, and died in 1788.

MATTHEW, son of William and Mary (Netherland) Harris, in 1741, patented four hundred acres on Totier Creek, which afterwards sold to John Harris. Soon after this it is thought that he removed to what is now Nelson County. He married Elizabeth Tate, and had fourteen children, among whom were (1) Schuyler, who married Frances Blades, and whose son, William E., married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Hart. He died in 1803. (2) Matthew, who married a Miss Blades, and had a large family. (3) Henry T., who, in 1808, became a member of the Albemarle Bar, married his cousin Mary, daughter of Benjamin Harris, and died in 1845. Issue: Mary, who married Dr. Daniel E. Watson; and Cornelia, who married Dr. William D. Boaz. (4) Mary, who married a Barnett, and whose son, Nathan J., was for many years surveyor of the county.

According to the old Harris letter the following are also said to be children of this couple: Mary, who married Joseph Shelton; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Coleman; Judith, who married William Wharton; Frances, who married Lewis Nicholas, brother of Gov. Nicholas; Caroline, who married Robert Coleman; Lucinda, who married John Digges.

CAPTAIN JOHN, son of William and Mary (Netherland) Harris,

was one of the wealthiest men of Albemarle County, and owned eight large estates. At the time of his death he was the wealthiest man in the county. "He lived in princely style and was noted for his magnificent service of gold including candlesticks, etc." He was a cotton buyer and exporter with main interests in New Orleans and Memphis. It has been thought that he was a bachelor, but his first wife was Frances Rowzy, or Rousy. Later, when an elderly man, he married Mrs. Sarah Coleman (Turner) Barclay, widow of Robert Barclay. He left no children of his own. Captain Harris and his wife lived at Viewmont which he purchased from Tucker Moore Woodson in 1803. He is said to have added largely to his business operations during the War of 1812. In 1807 he was appointed a magistrate of Albemarle. He devised a large portion of his estate to the children of his second wife, and died at Viewmont in 1832. His portrait and that of his wife hang at Shirland in Albemarle County, now the home of Mr. Cary Moon.

MAJOR WILLIAM, son of William and Mary (Netherland) Harris, married Miss Wagstaff, and had eight children, among whom were William B., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Woods; and Frances, who married Lewis Nicholas.

BENJAMIN, son of William and Mary (Netherland) Harris, was "a man of great wealth." In 1791 he was appointed a magistrate, and served as sheriff in 1815. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel Woods. Issue: (1) Dr. William A., who married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Schuyler Harris. He was magistrate of the county. He removed to Illinois in 1837. (2) Samuel. (3) Benjamin. (4) John. (5) James. (6) Col. George W., who died in 1877. (7) Bushrod. (8) Mary, who married Henry T. Harris. (9) Rebecca, who married Benjamin Harris. (10) Margaret, who married first, Dr. Woods of Nelson County, who died leaving one daughter; second, Dr. Mahon of Illinois, and had three sons. (11) Jane, who married first, Hardin Perkins, and had one son. After his death she married James Roberts, and their children were Mary and George. (12) Sallie, who married Daniel Mosby, the great-grandfather of Col. John Singleton Mosby, the Confederate Guerilla.

SARAH, daughter of William and Mary (Netherland) Harris, married David Mosby, and was the grandmother of Alfred Mosby, father of Col. John S. Mosby, of Confederate fame.

MARY, daughter of William and Mary (Netherland) Harris, married Sowel Woolfolk, aide to Gen. Winchester in the Battle of the River Raisin. Issue: William, Sowel, John, Joseph, and Thomas.

ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Mary (Netherland) Harris, married Capt. John Digges. Tradition says that Elizabeth owned the original Snowden tract in Buckingham County, Virginia, the plantation which later belonged to John Schuyler Moon, and that on her marriage she exchanged Snowden with her brother, Capt. John Harris, for a plantation in Nelson County. (Sallie T. E. Moon Notes).

CATHERINE, daughter of William and Mary (Netherland) Harris, married Hawes Stegar.

JUDITH, daughter of William and Mary (Netherland) Harris, married, first, George Coleman. Issue: (1) William. (2) Ruben. (3) Robert. (4) Lindsay. After his death she married Daniel Tucker. Issue: (5) St. George. (6) Mary, who married Wilkins Watson.

NANCY, daughter of William and Mary (Netherland) Harris, married Hawes Coleman, and settled in Nelson County, Virginia. Issue: (1) William, who married Ann, daughter of Richard Hawes of Kentucky and sister of Gov. Hawes of Kentucky. (2) Hawes W., who first married Miss Woods, and had no children. After her death he married Miss Lewis, and third, Miss Crouch. By his fourth marriage with Miss Snead he had one daughter. (3) John T., who married Catherine Hawes. (4) Mary, who married John W. Harris.

LEE HARRIS

Lee, son of William and Elizabeth (Lee) Harris, came to Albemarle County, Virginia, and removed to Nelson County, Virginia, where he settled not far from Rock Fish River. He married Miss Philips.

WILLIAM LEE, son of Lee and ————— (Philips) Harris, married Elizabeth, daughter of Clayton Coleman of Spottsylvania. He was admitted to the Albemarle bar in 1798. Issue: C. Coleman, who married a Miss Baptist, and whose children were Lee W., who represented Nelson County in the Legislature of Virginia in his early life; Carter B., who married Elizabeth Shelton; Nancy, who married Mr. Daly; Sally, who married Mr. Coleman; and Mary.

MATTHEW, son of Lee and ————— (Philips) Harris, married a daughter of Clayton Coleman. He had a family and moved south early.

JOHN, son of Lee and ————— (Philips) Harris, married a daughter of Clayton Coleman. They had three sons and four daughters.

EDWARD, son of Lee and ————— (Philips) Harris, married Catherine Digges. They moved south early and had four sons, one of whom was John L., and four daughters.

NATHAN, son of Lee and ————— (Philips) Harris, married Sally Mosby. They had four sons and three daughters.

—————, daughter of Lee and ————— (Philips) Harris, married Mr. Bucks.

—————, daughter of Lee and ————— (Philips) Harris, married a Mr. Rucker.

It is thought that the last two lived in Bedford and Campbell County at one time.

MOORMAN

(Man of the Moor)

The Moorman family is of English extraction. The name is derived from moor, the prairies or commons of England—"man of the moor." Long before the Revolution the Moormans, who were Quakers, left their country to avoid persecution, and emigrated to America. (Early's Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches.)

Zachariah Moorman with his wife, Elizabeth, and children, Thomas, Charles, and Sallie A., came from the Isle of Wright, England, in 1670, and settled in Nancemond County, Virginia. (Early's Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches.)

THOMAS MOORMAN

Thomas, son of Zachariah and Elizabeth Moorman, married Elizabeth ————. The Register of St. Peter's Parish gives the baptism of two of their children: Mary, baptized August 1686; and Andrew, baptized November 1689. (Ackerley's Our Kin, Bedford County, Virginia.) Charles, their third child, was born in 1690. Sometime before 1744 Thomas Moorman and his family moved to Green Springs, Louisa County, Virginia.

CHARLES, third child of Thomas and Elizabeth Moorman, married in 1710, Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Reynolds. As early as 1735 he patented lands in Albemarle County, Virginia. Four hundred acres were patented in Albemarle County where the Mechum and Moorman Rivers meet at the forks of the Rivanna. He also patented a second tract in Albemarle County on Totier Creek where his sons Thomas and Robert afterwards lived. It appears that he never resided in Albemarle County. Sometime before 1744 Charles Moorman moved to Louisa County where he patented three tracts of lands. He lived near Green Spring. (Early's Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches.)

Charles Moorman was a leading Quaker and he and his son Thomas were overseers of the Friends Meeting House on Camp Creek. His will, dated May 9, 1755, was proved in Louisa County, May 24, 1757. In it he mentions his wife and five children: Thomas, Judith, Ann, Achilles, and Charles. (Ackerley's Our Kin, Bedford County, Virginia, Will Book I, p. 25.) The same children are named by his widow, Elizabeth Moorman, in her will dated January 9, 1761, and proved in Louisa County, May 11, 1765.

THOMAS, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Moorman, married January 12, 1730, Rachel, daughter of Christopher and Penelope Clark. It seems certain that they were married in Louisa County, and lived there for several years as the births of the first seven of their children are recorded in the register of the Cedar Creek Meeting (Quaker), Hanover County. Thomas Moorman patented lands in Albemarle County as early as 1735. His entry included the present Carrsbrook including the Indian Graves lowground. Seven

years later he patented a larger tract farther up the Moorman River, which thus gave his name to that stream. In 1762 Thomas Moorman bought 200 acres of land in Bedford County, and moved there with his family March 9, 1767, from Golansville, Caroline County. Issue: (1) Mary, who married, first, Benjamin Johnson; second, John Miller. (2) Zachariah, who married, first, Elizabeth Terrell; second, Elizabeth Johnson. In 1763 Zachariah settled five miles south of Lynch's ferry. In 1784 he sold 766 acres on Seneca Creek. His son, Samuel, lived at Walnut Hill, near Lawyer's Station, where there still remains the family burying ground and old residence. His will was filed in Campbell County, July 3, 1789. (Early's Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches.) (3) Micajah, who married Susan Chiles, May 19, 1754. They sold 210 acres on Ivey Creek, Bedford County, September 28, 1778. (4) Elizabeth. (5) Thomas, Jr. (6) Mildred, who married James Johnson. (7) Pleasant. (8) Charles, who married, first, Rebecca Leftwich; second, Nancy Hancock. (9) Agatha, who married William Johnson. (10) Clark Terral, who married Rachel Harris. (11) Achilles, who married Frances Herndon. (12) Andrew, who married, first, Mary Gill; second, Mrs. Prudence Anderson. (13) Rachel, who married Stephen Goggin, Jr.

JUDITH, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Moorman, married John Douglas.

ANN, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Moorman, married Thomas Martin from Galway, Ireland.

ACHILLES, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Moorman, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Mourning Adams, and removed to Bedford County. Issue: (1) Charles, who married Mary, daughter of Abraham Venable of Goochland County. (2) Silas, who married Mary Moon. (3) Andrew, who married Sallie Moon. (4) William, who married, first, Jane Haden; second, Judith Venable; third, Eliza M. Haden. (5) Jesse, who married Elizabeth Buckner Stith. (6) Judith, who married William M. Haden. Achilles' will was filed in Campbell County, December 1, 1785.

CHARLES, JR., son of Charles and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Moorman, married Mary Adams. Issue: (1) Elizabeth, who married Christopher Johnson. (2) Lucy, who married Benjamin Johnson. (3) Charles, who married Judith, daughter of William Moon. (4) Mary, who married James Taylor. (5) Thomas, who married Elizabeth Leftwich. (6) Agnes, who married John Venable. (7) Robert, who married Sarah, daughter of William Moon. In 1792, he sold his land on Totier Creek to John Harris, intending to emigrate to South Carolina. [See Johnson Family.] (8) Judith, who married Christopher Anthony, Sr. Charles Moorman's will was filed in Campbell County, June 11, 1798. (Early's Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches.)

JOHNSON

The first of this family in America was Benjamin Johnson who came from England and settled in Albemarle County, Virginia. Little is known about him except through the purchases and sales of his lands in Albemarle County. The earliest record we have of him is on August 11, 1766, when he deeded to his wife, Elizabeth, his personal property. (Records of Albemarle County, Deed Book 4, p. 365.)

The deed books of Albemarle County show that in 1797 Benjamin Johnson bought from Wilson C. Nicholas a lot in the town of Warren, Albemarle County; from William Hensley, in 1798, 120 acres on Cove Creek, sold to William Eubank 47 acres on Bear Branch, and to James Thurmond a "parcel of land" on Bear Branch; in 1800 he purchased from William Eubank 40 acres on Green Creek; in 1802, he bought from William Eubank 40 acres on Green Creek; in 1804, 200 acres on Buds Island Creek from Thomas Staples; in 1809, from William Walker's administrators, lot in town of Warren; in 1814, from Joseph Eades 258½ acres on Fluvanna River; in 1815 from Samuel Shelton, 700 acres, and later 77 acres commonly known as Warren Mills; in 1819 from Samuel Hopkins 528 acres; this same year he sold to Jesse Jopling 67 acres (Warren Mills); and later a Warren Mills tract; also to Jesse Franklin a lot in Warren.

Benjamin Johnson married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Moon) Moorman, June 3, 1793. (Record of Marriage, Albemarle County, Bond No. 1, Prior to 1806, p. 94.) They lived at "Locust Hill" on James River, near Howardville, Albemarle County. Locust Hill was the pre-Revolutionary home of the Jourden family. Mr. Jourden built it and left it to a daughter, who married Charles Irving from Scotland, and settled at Locust Hill prior to 1760. Benjamin Johnson later purchased it and it was inherited by his daughter, Dorothy, who married William A. Turner. She sold it in 1893 to J. A. Hancock.

Benjamin Johnson died sometime before June 1, 1829, as shown by his will which was proved at Court held at Albemarle County on that date.

His will is as follows:

In the name of God Amen

I Ben Johnson of the County of Albemarle and state of Virginia being in common health & possessing my usual understanding & memory, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, in the plain & simple manner & form following viz,

First I commend my soul into the hands of almighty god [who] gave it and wish my body to be buried in decent manner not less than forty-eight hours after my death in such place as I may previously direct or my family may proper. I now commence making a disposal of my little property as follows, At this time I am little in debt and am not engaged in an law suitz. I think I do not owe more than two hundred Dollars, and I wish all my just debts to be paid as soon as convenient. If my wife Elizabeth should survive me I lend to her during her natural life & widowhood the land on which we now live called Locust Hill and containing by deed six hundred & forty acres together with all appertances thereunto belonging, also the follow-
ing slaves viz. Joe Clary Davy Sam Lewis & Mariah.

I lend to my daughter Sarah Darneille during her life the land I purchased

of Lemuel Hopkins in Albemarle County called enfield where she now lives containing as pr deed 528 Acres together with all appertances thereunto belonging, also a negro woman named Lucinda & her increase & a negro boy named Ganett all of which are in her possession and at her death or sooner if she may chuse I give the aforesaid land and premises & negroes and their increases, to the children of my daughter Sarah Darneille to be equally divided among them or such of them as may survive her and in case any of the sd children should die without issue their proportion of the aforesaid land & negroes shall be equally divided among the surviving brothers & sisters.

I give to my daughter Jennett Appling & to her lawful heirs my tract of Land in the County of Fluvanna called popular branch and containing as pr deed 535 Acres together with all the appertunances thereunto belonging as also the stock & Tools thereon and also my Tract of Land in Albemarle County on the waters of Buck Island Creek and contains as pr deed 200 Acres it being the one half of a larger tract, also my lot in Warren No. 29 with the improvements thereon as also one Feather bed & furniture now in her possession. I also lend her dureing life the eleven following negroes viz, Young Lewis Aannah & her two children Henry & Mary Ann, Jim Kitty and her five children Lons Henry Leuvena Peter & George.

I also give her one Thousand Dollars in money to be paid from my est as soon as convenient after my death or sooner if I think proper and it is my desire that if my daughter Jennette should have children the aforesaid negroes lent to her and her increase shall be equally divided among them but should she died without issue I wish the same to be equally divided among my surviving grandchildren. At the death of my wife it is my desire that the land whereon we now live beginning on the River bank & running to the western boundary, the north half of which I lend to my daughter Dorothy dureing her life and give the same to lawful issue if she has any to survive her. Also in the same manner and under the same restrictions I lend her the following slaves to wit Jones Jacob Jenny Juely & Pleasant to be delivered to her when she marries or becomes of lawful age together with their increase also a common good horse & saddle 1 Bed & Furniture I also give her five hundred Dollars in money to be paid out of my est when she marries or becomes of lawful age and should she died without issue it is my desire that the land & slaves left her in this will shall be equally divided among her surviving sisters or their heirs at her death.

I lend to my daughter Louisanna during her life the southern half of the land whereon we now live called Locust Hill, also the following slaves to wit, Jim (Kitty's son) Phebe & Arrenar and at the death of my wife the slaves left her dureing her life, I also give her a horse & saddle a feather Bed & furniture & seven hundred & fifty Dollars in money together with the increase of the above named slaves the money to be delivered to her when she marries or becomes of lawful age. Should my daughter Louisanna have issue I wish the aforesaid land and negroes that are lent to her as above to be equally divided among her children at her death but if she should die without issue I wish the same to be divided among her surviving sisters or their issue.

I give to my grandson Ben I Darneille the amount his father owes me that is due on his own individual note which is between L90 & 100 as also the further sum of three hundred Dollars both of which sums I wish to be applyd towards his education. I give & bequeath to him my wearing apparel, I give and bequeath to my daughter Sarah Darneille one hundred & fifty Dollars to be paid to her immediately after my death if its not paid before and lastly as to all the rest of my property whatever kind it may be or any ballance of money or debts due that is not otherwise appropriated or that may arise from the Crops &c, I give and bequeath the same to my wife Elizabeth Johnson wishing her to dispose of it hereafter as she may think proper among our children and no one else. any part not disposed of by her as before mentioned shall at her death be equally [divided] among her surviving children. It is my wish that Jacob & Jones, before mentioned shall be sold when a fair price can be obtained for them and the proceeds of the same given to

my daughter Dorothy in the place of them. I wish it to be permanently & distinctly understood that it is my wish by this will to put it out of the power of the husbands of all my daughters to dispose of any of the land or negroes that is allotted to my daughters by me in this will except the real property given to my daughter Jennett Appling. I also wish it to be perfectly understood all the property I have left at the disposal of my wife Elizabeth is for the entire benefit of my children at her disposal among them when she thinks proper. I do hereby appoint my wife Elizabeth Johnson executive and Austin M. Appling my executor to this my last will and testament hereby revoking all former wills made by me in witness whereof I have set my hand & affixed my seal this twenty-fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred & twenty-eight. (Records of Albemarle County. Will Book 9, pp. 398-401.)

Issue: Jennett, Sarah W., Louisiana, and Dorothy.

JENNETT JOHNSON

Jennett, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Moorman) Johnson, married Austin Maurice Appling of Albemarle County, and lived at Spring Valley about two miles from Howardsville. [See Appling Family.] She died January 19, 1874, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. William F. Moon, in Chattanooga. For some unknown reason the family obtained a permit from the Government to place her remains in a natural stone vault in the beautiful National Cemetery until they could remove her body to her home in Virginia. However, before this could be done the vault caved in, probably from water pressure, and was sealed. Mrs. Appling was the only woman, at that time, whose body was placed in this cemetery.

SARAH W. JOHNSON

Sarah W., daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Moorman) Johnson, married John Harris, son of Rev. Isaac and Elizabeth (Digges) Darneille, February 4, 1814. John H. Darneille was born in 1789 and died in 1875.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON DARNEILLE

Benjamin Johnson, son of John H. and Sarah (Johnson) Darneille, who was born in 1815, married Henrietta Addison. He died in 1885. Issue: (1) Thomas Addison, who died in 1914, unmarried. (2) John Harry, who married Grace Parkhurst, and died in 1895, leaving no children. (3) Maria Louise. (4) Eliza Eliason. (5) Edmund Perkins. (6) Henrietta Addison, who never married. (7) Hopewell Hebb, who married Mary Canby Jackson. Issue: Eliza Canby, who married Wilbur Wood, and whose child is Wilbur Addison; H. H., Jr., who married Virginia Clark; Bladen Jackson; and Rodney Gray, who married Ruth Tenny, and have a son and a daughter. (8) Benjamin Johnson, who married Cecile Johnson. Issue: Benjamin Johnson, Jr., Cecile, and George (9) Joseph Addison, who married Eva Marschalk. They have ten children.

JOHN H. DARNEILLE, Jr.

John H. Jr., son of John H. and Sarah (Johnson) Darneille, was killed in the Mexican War.

JAMES DARNEILLE

James, son of John H. and Sarah (Johnson) Darneille, married, but left no children.

PHILIP ALEXANDER DARNEILLE

Philip A., son of John H. and Sarah (Johnson) Darneille, married Emily Harry. Issue: Margaret, who died unmarried. (2) Eva, who married Richard Corliss Steele. Issue: Emily, who married John Dudley Keith; and Rachel, who married Victor Weirman. (3) Harry. (4) Harriet, who married William M. Reading. Issue: William M. Jr.

MARIE LOUISE DARNEILLE

Marie Louise, daughter of John H. and Sarah (Johnson) Darneille, married Dr. Simms of South Carolina.

JANNETTE DARNEILLE

Jannette, daughter of John H. and Sarah (Johnson) Darneille.

SARAH DARNEILLE

Sarah, daughter of John H. and Sarah (Johnson) Darneille, married Silas Staples of Scottsville, Virginia.

VIRGINIA DARNEILLE

Virginia, daughter of John H. and Sarah (Johnson) Darneille.

LOUISIANNA JOHNSON

Louisianna, called Louisa, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Moorman) Johnson, married Edwin H. Gooch, and lived at Locust Hill, the ancestral home in Albemarle County. It is thought they left no children.

DOROTHY JOHNSON

Dorothy (Dollie), daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Moorman) Johnson, married William A. Turner, and lived at Locust Hill. Issue: Ben and Will. Neither ever married.

APPLING

The name Appling is Welsh. The Welsh prefix *ap* means son of, so the suffix *son* in Scotland and England means the same. There are several variations of the name—*Aplin, Apling, Applin, Appling*. It is thought that all of that name are related, and that they descended from four brothers, Hamner, Burrell, William, and Samuel, who came to America, just when it is not known, and settled in Amelia County, Virginia.

It is thought that Hamner Appling, one of the four brothers who came to America, was the progenitor of the Applings of Albemarle County, Virginia. (W. L. Appling Letters.)

On August 9, 1768, Thomas Applin and his wife, Suzannah of Albemarle County, Virginia, sold to Thomas Marshall 400 acres in Albemarle County in the Rich Cove. (Records of Albemarle County, Deed Book 4, p. 534.) On April 12, 1780, Thomas sold to Bezaleel Maxwell for 1200 lbs current Virginia money, a tract or parcel of land containing 250 acres in Albemarle County, which was the whole remaining part in his possession of a larger tract of land containing 400 acres primarily, purchased by him of George Douglas. (Records of Albemarle County, Deed Book 7, p. 435.)

Thomas Applin's name is given as one of the Dissenters from the Church of England "for the sake of good order" in the Petition of Albemarle and Amherst Dissenters in 1776. (Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 18, p. 265.) His name appears in *Heads of Families of the First U. S. Census in Virginia, 1782-1785*, where he is listed in Albemarle County. His family consisted of four members.

AUSTIN MAURICE APPLING

It seems certain that Thomas was the father of Austin Maurice Appling of Warren. Albemarle County. Austin M. Appling married Jennett, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Moorman) Johnson, November 7, 1822. (Marriage Register of Albemarle County, Book 6.) Issue: Thomas, Edwin, James A., and Marietta.

Austin M. Appling kept a general store in Warren from October 1, 1832, to March 3, 1835, as shown by an old account book now in the Library of Congress. The deed books of Albemarle County show that in 1825 Austin Appling bought about 367 acres of land in Albemarle County, (Book 25, p. 354); in 1835, 672 acres on James Creek (Book 32, p. 386); in 1843, he sold 200 acres on the waters of Buck Island (Book 41, p. 108); in 1845 he sold one half of a certain house and lot in the town of Warren (Book 42, p. 437); in 1851 he sold a house and lot containing 5 acres in Albemarle County (Book 49, p. 244); in the same year he bought 104 acres in Albemarle County from J. Darneille which was a part of the Benjamin Johnson tract of land called "Locust Hill" (Book 50, p. 1); in 1854 he sold a house and lot in the town of Warren (Book 52, p. 515); in 1857 he sold to Beverly Staples a certain tract of land in the vicinity of Howardville, Albe-

marle County, containing 670 acres "more or less" called "Spring Valley." The deed for this land was made November 1, 1856, in consideration of the sum of \$9000 (Book 56, p. 19). In 1857 he sold to W. A. Turner 200 acres in Albemarle County which was at one time owned by Benjamin Johnson, and willed by him to his daughter Louisa. (Book 56, p. 74).

In 1860 and 1862 we find Austin Appling in business with his son-in-law, William F. Moon in Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia. He died sometime before November 29, 1880.

THOMAS APPLING

Thomas, son of Austin M. and Jennett (Johnson) Appling, married Lucy Delancy Jones, and lived at Buckingham Court House. They left no children.

EDWIN APPLING

Edwin, son of Austin M. and Jennett (Johnson) Appling, married Adelia, daughter of Beverly L. Clark, one time Governor of Kentucky. Her sister married Col. John S. Mosby, of Civil War fame. Edwin Appling enlisted in Company B, 15th Regiment Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A., July 1, 1862. He and his wife lived in Virginia. He died at Spring Valley.

HARRY AUSTIN, son of Edwin and Adelia (Clark) Appling, married Edna Earle Thomas, and lived at Louisville, Kentucky. Issue: (1) Marguerite Virginia, who married Nyr Kern. Issue: Charles Earle, died in infancy. She died July 25, 1930. (2) Thomas Beverly, who married Alice Marie Kuhl. Issue: Dorothy. (3) Dolly, who married, first, Albert Lake; second, Harry L. Voss. They have no children. (4) Alice Austin, who married Selwyn Bedford. (5) Marietta Moon, who died in 1911 at the age of twelve. (6) Elizabeth Cecilia, who was drowned in the Detroit River August, 1929. (7) Harry Austin, Jr., who died in infancy. (8) Robert Bankston, who never married, and who signs himself Robert Appling Leslie. (9) Sidney R., who died at the age of eleven. Harry Austin Appling died in 1927.

CLARK BEVERLY, son of Edwin and Adelia (Clark) Appling, died unmarried, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, February 10, 1893.

FRANK WARFIELD, son of Edwin and Adelia (Clark) Appling, went to Baltimore to study for the priesthood, where he died in 1904.

JAMES ALEXANDER APPLING

James Alexander, son of Austin M. and Jennett (Johnson) Appling, was born May 5, 1838. He married Fannie Isabel Johnson, who was born November 15, 1842. She was the daughter of Hariette E. Moorman and Lafayette Johnson. Hariette Moorman was a descendant of Thomas Moorman, the emigrant, who settled in Nancemond County, Virginia, in 1670. James Alexander Appling enlisted in Com-

pany A, 37th Regiment, Virginia Infantry, C. S. A., April 20, 1861. He and his wife lived at Chattanooga, where he died December 29, 1890. She died January 5, 1904.

JAMES W., son of James A. and Fannie (Johnson) Appling, was killed by accident, at the age of 17, in 1879.

LUCY DE LANCY (Dittie), daughter of James A. and Fannie (Johnson) Appling, married James Douglas Hancock. Issue: (1) Mary Isabel, who is unmarried. (2) Jannet Austin, who married Herbert Touse Ericke. Issue: H. T. Jr., and Harriet De Lancy. (3) Katherine Douglas, who is unmarried. (4) Wertie Marshall, who died in infancy. (5) James Douglas, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hancock died January 1, 1911.

AUSTINE MAURICE, daughter of James A. and Fannie (Johnson) Appling, married Robert William Park, and died in January 1924. They lived at Chattanooga. Issue: (1) Wert St. John, who married Mary Strong McGlohon. Issue: Robert Terry Gentry; Wert St. John, Jr.; Carrington Strong, who died in infancy; Austin Nelson; Mary Isabel; and Woodville Lee. (2) Austin Appling, who married Louise Melton. Issue: Robert Melton.

WERTIE BEL, daughter of James A. and Fannie (Johnson) Appling, married Earnest Hail Nall, and lived at Chattanooga. Issue: (1) James Gay, who married Myrtle Lake. (2) Earnest Cary, who married Mary Foster Davies.

MARIETTA GRAYSON, daughter of James A. and Fannie (Johnson) Appling married Elmer Crow, and lived at Chattanooga. Issue: Jack Hancock, who married Ethel Elmira Rhodes. Their child is Gordon Appling.

JOHN WOODVILLE, son of James A. and Fannie (Johnson) Appling, died, unmarried, January 12, 1928.

MARIETTA APPLING

Marietta, daughter of Austin M. and Jennett (Johnson) Appling, was born at Warren, Albemarle County, about six miles from Scottsville, Virginia, August 6, 1835. She married her sixth cousin, William Franklin Moon; and died at the home of her son, John A. Moon, March 17, 1910, in Chattanooga, where she is buried (See Moon Family, p. 19).

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